THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1932—VOL. XXIV, NO. 150

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

A Woman Conquers Atlantic

Gen. Araki Counsels the Army

Canada After Rail Heads' Pay

Lytton Fails to See Gen. Ma

Austrian Aid Balks Powers

DARING Amelia Earhart Putnam is the first woman to cross the Atlantic in solo flight. She celebrates the fifth anniversary of the Lindbergh accomplishment by piloting her red and gold monoplane from Harbor Grace, N. F., to Londonderry, Ire., a distance of more than 2000 miles. Her plan had been to fly to Paris or beyond, but a break in the machinery forces her to make an earlier landing. Already the only woman to fly across the ocean in company with two male pilots, she now reaches a new pinnacle of fame by her unassisted feat. She proves beyond all doubt that supreme courage, skill, and poise are not the high attributes of a single sex—and her tousled hair will speedily become the world's best-known bob.

¶ Japan sees the formation of a new Government delayed by the struggle of conflicting elements. General Araki, Minister of War, makes a significant address to officers of the army. He argues that the military should operate only on the basis of imperial command, and not under a Mussolini or a Hitler. The speech is interpreted as meaning that the senior military leaders may be ready to forgo the suggested dictatorship—are willing to give parliamentary government one more chance.

¶ The Canadian Parliament learns that government operation of a railroad system is expensive business. It finds that the Canadian National Railways has 96 officials receiving $10,000 a year and over and 37 receiving $15,000 and over. The president, Sir Henry Thornton, draws $75,000, with an added allowance of $20,000, being about equal to the salary and expense allowance of the President of the United States. The committee on railways recommends an unsparing compression of pay checks—reducing them, in rail parlance, right down to roadbed.

¶ Manchuria sees Lord Lytton's League Commission prevented by Manchukuo and Soviet officials from visiting Gen. Ma Chan-shan. But the Chinese general who has put Harbin in a critical position has already sent to the League his story of playing a pretended part in the Manchukuo Cabinet to gain valuable information. Nanking believes Japan is advancing for an offensive on the largest scale yet, with the halting of this leader as its objective. General Ma is doubly dangerous—he wins victories over Japanese troops and inspires other guerrilla leaders to do that same.

¶ Bank of Ireland stock takes a sharp fall in the London market. This is coincidental with a speech by Dominions Minister Thomas stressing the Government's desire for the prosperity of the Irish Free State and the belief that the best interests of both countries call for their being linked together. But if the sanctity of the present treaty with the Free State doesn't hold, said the Minister, neither would the sanctity of any future one. And this was thought by many to be a second, final notice to President de Valera on the oath bill's consequences—obviously it is what the stock market thought.

¶ Geneva learns with disappointment that the Danubian question is still the stumblingblock among the powers. Britain, France, Italy, and Germany admit to the League Council that after much parleying they have been wholly unable to get together on a plan to assist Austria, although Austria threatens complete default as the alternative. France declines a financial plan offered by Britain, and Britain will not go into a financial plan offered by France. Italy and Germany offer only words. Geneva feels that the financial one is not the only bankruptcy from which the nations are suffering—the apparent bankruptcy in statesmanship seems sadder still.

¶ Soviet Russia publishes a decree which facilitates the sale of part of their products by peasant farmers in private markets. And this new liberty, although still seeming very circumscribed to any but a Russian view, will prove sweet to the Communist farmer—being much more than he has known in recent years.

¶ France considers a plan that would give it a mighty canal linking the Atlantic with the Mediterranean. A company ready to build the great waterway at a cost between $480,000,000 and $600,000,000 asks approval by the Ministry of Public Works. Reaching from Bordeaux to Narbonne, the canal, with a depth of 44 feet, would utilize the small Canal du Midi and the Garonne River canal and contain 14 locks. The projectors see 100,000,000 tons of shipping using the canal in a year. Another big bill for time and distance saving for the world to pay—and cheerfully the world would pay it.

Massachusetts Women Leaders in Club Affairs

Upper Picture—The Christian Science Monitor-Byrd Lang

Above: MRS. FRANK P. BENNETT, New President of State Federation. Below: MRS. GRACE MORRISON POOLE, Unopposed Candidate for President of General Federation.

Responsible Citizenship Urged as Need

Women's Clubs Leader Says Inertia Is Back of 'Today's Troubles'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 21—The greatest need of today is "an active responsibility in citizenship," Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, honor guest and chief speaker at the closing session today of the fortieth annual convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, and unopposed national candidate for the presidency of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, told the Monitor representative.

"If I were asked to put into one word the troubles of today I would say 'inertia,' the apparent willingness of the majority to accept life as it is and do nothing to make it better," said Mrs. Poole. "It is my earnest hope that the great club population of our land may inspire this supine civilization of ours with an active responsibility in citizenship."

The federation today elected these officers: President, Mrs. Frank P. Bennett, North Shore Club, Lynn; first vice-president, Mrs. Thomas J. Walker, Whitinsville Woman's Club; second vice-president, Mrs. John H. Kimball, Danvers Women's Association; third vice-president, Mrs. Heman A. Harding, Chatham Woman's Club; fourth vice-president, Mrs. Henry W. Hildreth, The Fortnightly, Winchester; recording secretary, Mrs. Edward M. Cox, Milton Woman's Club; corresponding secretary, Mrs. David A. Westcott, Dorchester Woman's Club; clerk, Mrs. Hazel H. Albertson, West Newbury Woman's Club; treasurer, Mrs. Frederick S. Davis, Presidents' Club, Boston.

Announcement of a total of $173,943, donated during the year to various welfare agencies, of which $26,511 was for scholarships, was made.

Mrs. Poole who with several hundred New England women will leave for Seattle June 4 on the "Poole Special" from Boston will be the first Massachusetts woman to be president of the general federation and for the first time in the federation's history the candidate for president unopposed.

A new feature of the State Federation convention, introduced for the first time this year, is the session for junior clubs which is being held today with Mrs. Bennett, the new president, and Mrs. L. William Crowell presiding. A club institute, conducted by Mrs. Walker is included in the program.

Moslem Questions Program for India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BOMBAY, May 21—Prospects of acceptance of the promised award by the British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, concerning the basis of Hindu-Moslem representation in the new legislatures is questioned by Maulana Shaukat Ali, prominent Moslem leader and representative in the Round Table Conference, living in Bombay.

Shaukat has recently resigned from the conciliation committee of Hindus and Moslems assembled on the outbreak of the riots. Explaining his position he says he has been for years organizing the Moslems to play an honorable part in the future administration of India but cannot accept the position now assigned to them by the Hindus. Shaukat has much influence, although his views have always been somewhat extreme.

Germany Plans Lower Doles And Rise in Income Taxes

Government's Proposed Action Adds Chapter in Efforts to Shift Burden of Aid for Unemployed Upon Communities

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, May 21—Germany's unemployed—nearly 6,000,000, depending upon pittances ranging from $1.50 to $3.25 a week—may have to draw their belts a bit tighter as the result of contemplated revisions in the unemployment dole system.

The Reich Cabinet, after extended sessions, completed plans providing reduced insurance benefits and new taxes which are expected to be embodied in new emergency decrees next week.

An additional tax of 1½ per cent on all incomes of more than 3000 marks monthly is expected to raise 375,000,000 marks toward the deficit facing unemployment funds. Another 300,000,000 marks is to be raised by prolongation of the "crisis" and head taxes.

Meanwhile the maximum dole will be reduced from 56 to 54 marks monthly. The period of benefits under unemployment insurance is to be reduced from 20 to 13 weeks, but the period of doles under the crisis payments will have an equal extension. This lightens the burden on the insurance companies, shifting it to the Reich and communities.

The action writes another chapter in the efforts which Germany has made to shift its unemployment burden from one shoulder to the other. With each shift the burden has become heavier instead of lighter. And with each shift a larger proportion of the burden has fallen upon the municipalities.

The figures show heavy increases in unemployment. They show more money being spent for doles. But behind them is the simple fact that the National Government is caring

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

PARENTS URGED TO COUNTERACT WET OBSCURITY

Move Started to Dispel Propaganda Fog of Liquor Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 21—An educational movement to clear the fog of propaganda obscuring the facts of the prohibition law was projected by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers at the closing sessions here yesterday of its thirty-sixth annual convention. The congress also went on record urging "strict and impartial enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment."

The national program of education in school and home as to the effects of alcoholic liquor on safety and character will be undertaken by a new committee, Mrs. Hugh Bradford, the president, announced. The project will be directed by Mr. Willis A. Sutton, Atlanta, Ga., former president of the National Education Association.

The promotion of peace will also receive major consideration during the next two years, Mrs. Bradford declared, announcing the formation of an international relations committee with Mrs. A. H. Reeve of Philadelphia, president of the International Federation of Home and School, as chairman.

"Realizing the importance to future generations of children of creating and fostering friendly attitudes among the peoples of the world," the adopted resolution states, "we call upon our members to further in every way possible the world-wide crusade for child welfare inaugurated and carried on by the International Federation of Home and School, and to this end we urge that parents and teachers lend their influence to promote in every land intelligent coöperation, community improvement, the training of parents, the education of public opinion, in order that together we may attain our universal goal—the unity of all education in the life of the child in the home, school and community.

Another resolution urged closer coöperation between the home and school, between parents and teachers, in safeguarding children from demoralizing influences.

Still other resolutions urged that teachers' tenure laws be maintained and that action be taken to protect the salary standards of the teaching profession; establishment of standardized salary scales with equal pay for men and women teachers; control of educational policies and activities in the state government; furtherance of vocational training; development of more playgrounds; protection of school children against exploitation; establishment of libraries in rural communities; removal of objectionable radio advertising, and demand for cleaner and more valuable motion pictures were sought in a score of other resolutions.

Next year's convention will be held in Seattle.

Women's Congress Planned in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 21—A world congress of women will be held in Chicago from July 16 to 22, 1933, it is announced here following a meeting of the board of the National Council of Women.

The council is sponsoring both the congress and an exhibition of women's work at the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition Preliminary plans for the meeting include conferences on penology and parent education with forum discussions of "the new discipline" and crime prevention.

"I am convinced that women are prepared to protest the filming of drinking as a fashionable phase of American life," said Mrs. Ambrose N. Diehl, chairman of motion pictures, who presented to the board the results of a survey of women's opinion. Mrs. Diehl added that the survey offered proof that women are prepared to demand from motion picture producers "respect for religion, treatment of crime in such a way as to discourage its commission, an accurate portrayal of racial and national customs and stress upon the wholesome features of family life."

POWERS UNABLE TO FIND ACCORD ON AUSTRIAN AID

France Proposes Common Fund for Emergencies in Danubian Area

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
Staff Correspondent
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, May 21 — The world's bankruptcy of statesmanship today once more matched the financial bankruptcy of certain countries when four great powers in the Council of the League of Nations confessed their inability to agree on measures of aid to Austria and other Danubian countries.

The British representatives presented a fully worked out plan, which the British Government has been fruitlessly presenting to France, Germany and Italy during recent weeks of informal negotiations.

London proposed to float a loan for Austria between the four powers, with France naturally accepting the lion's share. Britain offered to take only 100,000,000 Austrian schillings' worth, which is the amount advanced by the Bank of England last summer to the Austrian Central Bank and which has never been repaid. But should Austria get the proposed loan, Vienna would have to repay its obligation to Threadneedle Street, and Britain would have transferred credit from one pocket to another.

France Rejects Scheme

France could not accept this proposal and urged instead that the four powers should guarantee a common fund on which the Danubians could draw when their foreign exchange reserves reach the disappearing point.

Britain was unable to make so extensive a commitment. Italy and Germany contributed only good wishes to the common pool. So Austria remains unrelieved, although its note of last week threatening complete cessation of payment on its foreign obligations clearly had made a deep impression on the powers.

Spokesmen warned Austria it should not proceed to act in so rash a fashion. But their warnings had no practical complement in hard cash and Vienna obviously will proceed on its course of repudiation if aid is not forthcoming.

British Moderate Proposal

The same Council session also accepted a drastically modified British proposal for scrutinizing League expenditures. Instead of a special full-dress committee to prune every aspect of League spending, including its political work, there is only to be a general review of salaries and internal expenditure by the already existing supervisory commission. This result is diametrically different from the original British suggestion and is approved in most sympathetic League circles.

The Council witnessed another bitter debate between Germany and Poland over the minority issue, which turned on a point of procedure. Poland reproached Germany with having broken faith over its treatment of a minority petition and the debate on these technical points reached a new low in acerbity.

HOME LOAN BANK BILL BACK IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—President Hoover's home loan bank bill yesterday was ordered favorably reported to the House by its Banking Committee.

The measure, revised greatly by the committee, would create a system of federal home loan banks somewhat in the nature of the Federal Reserve System, to support home financing institutions.

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HOOVER FAVORS WIDEST SCOPE IN CREDIT PLAN

Would Extend New York Plan to All Federal Reserve Districts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 21—President Hoover is prepared to throw the full force of his Administration behind the plan of the New York bankers and industrialists to put millions of dollars of unused credit to work in restoring business and boosting prices. The New York program will be extended to every Federal Reserve District, Mr. Hoover hopes, and a national conference will be called in Washington as soon as the respective chairmen of the districts are named.

At the same time, it was learned that the President does not give his support to persistent proposals for a coalition government at this juncture, although he is making preparations for a coalition of financial leadership. Some of these proposals have been for a revival of the war-time Council of National Defense.

It was learned authoritatively here that Mr. Hoover feels those advocating such a program do not give adequate weight to the work now being done for the country by existing agencies, including the new Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, the Farm Board, the Farm Loan Board, and federal employment organizations.

Agree With President

Mr. Hoover has approached certain former members of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, and found a number of them strongly supporting his own view, that there would be little for such a body to do at the present juncture. Two of the men consulted, it is said, were Mr. Daniel A. Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio, and Mr. Bernard Baruch, New York financier.

The purpose of the New York banking program, supported by a statement yesterday from the White House, is to follow up the easy money policy of the Federal Reserve Board. The board, for the past six weeks, has been buying heavily of federal bonds on the open market, thereby pumping out an equivalent amount of additional credit.

More than $500,000,000 has thus been added to the country's credit supply in the past month and a half. The new funds have gone to the banks. But this credit is only slowly finding its way into the channels of trade, and it is to facilitate its eventual effect on the monetary system that the New York group, including Messrs. Owen D. Young, George L. Harrison, of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, Walter S. Gifford, president of the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Russian Peasants Get More Rights In Selling Wares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, May 21—Pursuing its policy of improving the food supply of the country by giving peasants greater freedom in disposing of their surplus produce, the Soviet Government today published a decree which greatly facilitates peasant sales of produce in private markets.

The decree simplifies and greatly reduces the complicated network of state and local taxes which formerly discouraged peasants from appearing in these markets and assures to the individual peasant, whether or not a collective farm member, the right to sell his produce for the highest price he can get.

If the collective farm unit sells its produce it must be guided by the prices prevailing in the state so-called commercial shops where the price level is much higher than in the coöperative stores but somewhat lower than in the private market. Private traders and middle men are forbidden to open shops, so peasants will deal largely with the direct consumers of their wares.

This decree may relieve the food stringency which is usually especially marked in the small nonindustrial towns.

Vienna Cabinet Leans to 'Right' Side; Socialists Await Final Fascist Test

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, May 21—A brief respite before the final struggle between Fascism and Socialism is the description applied by Socialists here to the new Austrian Government under Dr. Engelbert Dolfuss.

Dr. Dolfuss has been engaged a whole fortnight trying to get his team together, and only succeeded yesterday. As he has a majority of only one vote in Parliament, it is not expected the Government will have a long tenure. It consists of six Christian Socialists, two Agrarians, one Heimwehr and one civil servant.

In view of its slender majority it can only remain in power if its acts are approved either by the Social Democratic opposition or the Pan-Germans who refused to coöperate in its formation.

It is regarded as improbable it would have come into being even now if it hadn't been for the fact that important negotiations are in progress at Geneva on the basis of the appeal issued by the former Chancellor, Dr. Karl Buresch, who declared last week that Austria had come to the end of its financial tether and must default on payment of interest on foreign debts unless the powers gave prompt assistance.

Socialists regard the new government with deep suspicion owing to its inclusion of a member of the Heimwehr, or home defense organization. The Heimwehr, it will be recalled, not long ago started an insurrection in Styria. Though it was easily suppressed it was generally felt the Government was in sympathy with the outbreak. And the Dolfuss cabinet certainly is regarded as further to the Right than those of Dr. Buresch and Dr. Johann Schober which preceded it.

The composition of the Cabinet follows:

Vice Chancellor, Franz Winkler.

Minister of Interior, Franz Bachinger.

Minister of Finance, Emanuel Weidenhoffer.

Minister of Justice, Kurt Schuschnigg.

Minister of Trade, Guido Jakoncig.

Minister of Public Security, Hermann Ach.

Minister of Army, Karl Vaugoin.

Minister of Education, Anton Rintelen.

Minister of Social Welfare, Joseph Resch.

Achievement Lurks in This Smile

The Christian Science Monitor-Wide World

AMELIA EARHART PUTNAM
First Woman to Conquer Atlantic Alone.

Earhart Flight Is Epic of Girl Who Had Job to Do and Did It

Long and Quiet Preparation Preceded Great Effort That Was to Answer All Questions as to Flier's Ability to Conquer Atlantic Alone

By JANET MABIE
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The story of Amelia Earhart is the story of a girl who early meant to amount to something in the world and set about doing so.

She took good schooling and chose social service for an avocation before she had the training which would give her a high place in it now as a profession if she wanted it. Such people as Dr. Mary Simkhovich, the resident at Greenwich House in New York, and Miss Lillian Wald of Neighborhood House, and Miss Julia Stimson in Washington, would testify that she possesses a remarkable and sensitive insight into the needs and dreams of those we lump together under the somehow inept label of the under-privileged.

Miss Earhart is endowed with a calm, even, optimistic temperament. Her low-pitched voice is an index to a great poise. She makes small, neat gestures and she gets things done after the manner of the person who saves the energy of exclamation and clamor for the energy of applied thought and effort.

In her own inscrutable way this flight has been made Amelia Earhart's calm, measured and good-natured answer to a lot of things.

When she flew the Atlantic before with Stultz and Gordon a lot of people sniffed and minimized her effort. They said she gathered garlands she did not earn. They said she was not a flier at all.

When she wrote magazine articles about aviation, people said idly that the magazines bought her name and that someone else wrote the copy.

When she crashed twice people laughed, saying: "There, you see?"

Amelia Earhart never takes tantrums over criticism. She knows how to bide her time.

This flight has been in prospect for a long time.

She and her husband, George Palmer Putnam, New York publisher meant, in the early stages of preparation that there should be no tumult and shouting before the flight was made. If the flight succeeded, well and good. But no dividends of approbation would be expected or received until the venture was an accomplished fact.

Those who know her, will know that Amelia Earhart made this flight for herself. Not for an ephemeral fame or for the whispering tickle of ticker tape thrown down on her as she comes back up Broadway some day not long hence, not for money, not for anything but to do something she believed could be done, and by her as well as by anyone else, something no woman has done before, something it would be forever a personal satisfaction to have done and done well.

Sydney Drops Buses to Cut Railroad Loss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Losses by different carriers have brought about a revolution in transport in this state. The late Labor Government last year introduced a Transport Coördination Board, which eliminated all the bus services except those feeding tramway and railway lines, and made it an offense punishable by heavy fine for anyone to carry passengers or freight in opposition to those services.

Both railways and tramways are the property of the state, and have been registering large annual losses. The railways of New South Wales lost about £4,000,000 during the past year. The competition of buses and motorlorries was held partly responsible. The main cause, however, was that many lines had been laid down, as a result of political influence, and without any possibility of paying. Some of these lines may be pulled up, and a good motor road substituted. One outer suburban line of small range, which was losing many thousands per annum, is already closed.

The Government before its resignation brought into existence the Transport Ministry and Transport Commission, which eliminated all control then existing, and handed it over to the commission, consisting of seven members. Six of them have had experience in the railways and other systems of transport, and the seventh is the Commissioner of Police.

The state has more than $100,000,000 invested in railways and tramways.

The Chief Railway Commissioner, Mr. W. J. Cleary, has been retired without notice.

Peruvian Ministry Makes Quick Shift

LIMA, Peru, May 21 (AP)—The ministry headed by Señor Luis Flores resigned yesterday and was succeeded in a few hours by a new Cabinet under the premiership of Señor Ricardo Rivadeneria, who also took the portfolios of justice and education.

The other members are: Finance, Ignacio Brandariz; War, Col. Manuel Rodriquez; Navy, Alberto Benavides Canseco; Public Works, Ricardo Caso; Government, Police, Posts and Telegraph, Julio Chavez Cabello; Foreign Affairs, Alberto Freundt Rosell.

The change in government resulted from a vote of lack of confidence in the Assembly Thursday, in which 48 Deputies voted against the Flores Ministry to 31 for it.

FIRST WOMAN SPANS OCEAN IN SOLO TRIP

Amelia Earhart Lands in Ireland—Over Sea 15 Hrs. 40 Min.

FAILS TO REACH LE BOURGET GOAL

Makes Safe Landing When Trouble With Exhaust Forces Plane Down

Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam brought down her monoplane at Lough Foyle, North Ireland, at 2:30 p. m. (8:30 a. m. E. S. T.) today, having flown from Harbor Grace, N. F., thus making the first solo flight by any woman across the Atlantic.

Mrs. Putnam was forced down short of her goal, which was the Le Bourget airfield at Paris, on account of trouble with the manifold of her exhaust, which had burned out. She had left Newfoundland at 4:50 p. m., E. S. T., yesterday and had thus been in the air 15 hours 40 minutes. Neither the airwoman nor her plane received any injury at the landing.

A few hours after the flier set out from Harbor Grace, the giant German airliner DO-X left Holyrood, some 24 miles away, on another Atlantic trip via the Azores to Lake Constance, Switzerland.

CULMORE, Ulster, Ire., May 21 (AP) — Amelia Earhart Putnam brought down her red and gold monoplane in a field on the Donegal side of Lough Foyle this afternoon and thereby became the first woman ever to fly the Atlantic alone.

She landed on this side of the ocean five years to the day after Col. Charles A. Lindbergh arrived at Le Bourget, France, successfully completing the first solo flight across the Atlantic by a man.

She had intended to go to Paris, but it was necessary to cut the flight short because her exhaust manifold had burned out and the gasoline gauge was broken, causing a little leakage.

Plane Undamaged

The lithe, blonde flier, who took off from Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, at 4:50 p. m., E. S. T., yesterday, got a lift by motor to Londonderry, five miles away, where the first thing she did was to get on the telephone to report her success to London, in order that her husband, Mr. George Palmer Putnam, New York publisher, and her friends back home, might know that she was safe.

Her plane was not damaged in the landing and she was unhurt.

It was 2:30 p. m. (8:30 a. m., E. S. T.) when Mrs. Putnam landed here. She had made the trip of approximately 1900 miles in 15 hours and 40 minutes.

"For a lot of the way," Mrs. Putnam said, "I was flying through storms—mist, rain and a little fog.

"To my friends in New York I want to send this message: I am very glad to have come across successfully. But I am sorry indeed I did not make France.

"I'm not a bit hurt and I think the plane is all right. I had trouble with my exhaust manifold, which had burned out.

"In addition the gasoline gauge had broken, probably in the storm last night, and there was a little leakage, so I decided to come down.

"I want to find out what I shall do," she continued. "I think I may go to London, but the only clothes I have with me are the flying suit on me now, and I haven't much cash.

"I'll probably go to London after the week-end, but it all depends on what my husband thinks about it."

Once before, in June, 1928, the flier crossed the ocean in an airplane, but that time she was a passenger. Asked to compare her first flight with her second, she said: "There is no comparison. On this go I was flying low the whole time and had to rely on myself.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 21—Climbing from the airport at Harbor Grace at 7:20 p. m. local daylight-saving time (5:50 eastern daylight time) last night, Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam disappeared out over the ocean and set off for Paris. The first airwoman to undertake the Atlantic flight alone, she expressed confidence that with favorable conditions she would succeed in her venture and left the field with a smile and a wave of the hand.

DO-X Starts

About 11 hours later—at 6:12 (local daylight time)—the giant German airliner DO-X rose into the air about six miles from its starting point at Holyrood, bound for the Azores on its way to Lake Constance, Switzerland.

As Mrs. Putnam took off, weather reports over the Atlantic were favorable, a tail-wind giving her useful assistance, although overcast skies and less settled weather were reported from the north French coasts. Her crimson, gold-striped monoplane carried 420 gallons of gasoline, sufficient for 20 to 25 hours. Otherwise the plane is built for speed and is without radio or pontoons or anything but bare essentials.

Holyrood, where the DO-X had taken its position after yesterday's short hop from Dildo, is only 24 miles away from Harbor Grace. At Holyrood the great liner took on fuel and supplies for the long hop. The surface was smooth as it took the air and went off in an easterly direction over the sea. It carried 7000 gallons of gasoline in its tanks.

SENATE AGREES ON $2,050,000,000 RELIEF PROGRAM

Would Relieve Budget of Public Works Load by 25-Year Bond Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 21—A $2,050,000,000 national relief program, which has the merit of adding nothing substantial to the budget for the coming fiscal year was agreed upon today by the special Democratic relief committee of the Senate.

In reaching a compromise between relief programs offered by President Hoover, Democratic Senators and Speaker John N. Garner, of the House, the committee practically abandoned the idea of any great expansion in public works construction when it became known that the Administration was not prepared to execute such a program.

Instead, the program provides for a $500,000,000 public works program to include approximately $350,000,000 of projects at present included under the new budget. The program would be financed by 25-year bonds, thus relieving the budget of the burden at this time.

The two other items in the program provide for authorizing loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which entails no direct cost to the Federal Government.

The committee agreed to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to establish a fund of $1,500,000,000 under authorization for an additional borrowing program, the proceeds to be lent for self-liquidating projects of a strictly public nature.

President Hoover had wanted this fund thrown open to private industry for competing projects, but the committee declined.

The third provision makes $300,000,000 available to the states through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the purpose of providing direct relief for the destitute. Instead of taking this sum from the $1,500,000,000 increase in authorized borrowing capacity of the corporation, as recommended by President Hoover, the committee recommended that a fund be taken from the existing funds of the corporation, the amounts advanced to be deducted from the federal aid highway grants of that State over a period of years.

Not only can this program be carried out without adding any burden to the budget for the coming fiscal years but it would actually reduce that burden by the cost of public works which would be taken out and paid for out of the 25-year bond issue under the terms of the program. Elimination of some of the more objectionable excise taxes now in the revenue bill might be made possible if this relief provision is passed, it was said.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and cooler, with possibly light showers tonight; Sunday fair and cooler; moderate southwest winds, shifting to northwest.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy and cooler, with probably showers tonight; Sunday generally fair and cooler.

Maine: Showers this afternoon and probably tonight; cooler tonight; Sunday fair and cooler.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy and cooler, with probably showers in south portions tonight; Sunday generally fair and cooler.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southwest shifting to northwest or north winds over south portion, and moderate shifting winds becoming northwest over north portion; overeast weather with showers tonight; Sunday generally fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	62	64	Montreal	56	66
Bismarck	48	64	Nantucket	54	60
Boston	64	83	New Orleans.	66	72
Buffalo	60	64	New York	62	70
Calgary	50	68	Norfolk, Va.	86	72
Charleston	70	72	North Platte.	82	88
Chicago	54	76	Philadelphia.	64	74
Cincinnati	66	82	Phoenix,Ariz.	66	96
Denver	52	72	Pittsburgh	66	82
Eastport, Me.	50	60	Portland, Me.	58	82
Hatteras	68	74	Raleigh	62	72
Honolulu,T.H.		78	St. Louis	68	82
7 p.m. May20			St. Paul	56	74
Helena,Mont.	52	70	Salt Lake City	64	84
Huron, S. D.	58	78	SanFrancisco	54	62
Jacksonville.	74	86	SantaFe,N.M.	48	68
Kansas City.	66	80	Seattle	48	60
Key West	78	82	Tampa	72	80
Los Angeles	58	74	Washington	64	76
Memphis	68	74	Wichita,Kan.	64	82
Miami, Fla.	76	82	Williston,N.D.	50	70

A—9 a. m. eastern daylight saving time May 21.
B—Maximum May 20.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern daylight saving time)
Saturday 12:54 p. m., Sunday 1:06 a. m.
Height of tides 9.8 feet, 11.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:34 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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Employment Held At Level in March

Job-finding efforts in Massachusetts helped to keep the employment situation in the State for April about the same as that for March, according to a report issued today by the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor. While the greater portion of the state activities remained on substantially the same level, improvement was noted in the automobile assembling industry, in state highway construction and in some plants manufacturing optical goods, car wheels, firearms, radio tubes, watches, rugs, hats and other commodities.

Reduced activity of varying degrees was reported in many shoe factories, in the shipbuilding, fishing, woolen and worsted goods industries, in several cotton and paper mills, in a few electrical equipment factories and in several plants producing wire products, bobbins, engines, textile machinery, printing presses, chemical machinery and other commodities.

Part-time operations continued generally in furniture and other wood-working establishments, while, however, improvements were noted in some of the plants. No marked change was found in the subnormal schedules that obtained in the majority of the foundries, machine shops and tool plants. Other establishments that demonstrated no definite change included some confectionery factories, printing, publishing and bookbinding houses, which have been on subnormal schedules, food products, pumps, and other commodities.

EGG POOL DEFENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.—Undaunted by the low prices prevailing for their product, 50 members of executive committees of different local branches of the British Columbia Egg Pool in session here voiced their determination to stand by the pool and to resist all efforts of wholesalers to break the pool.

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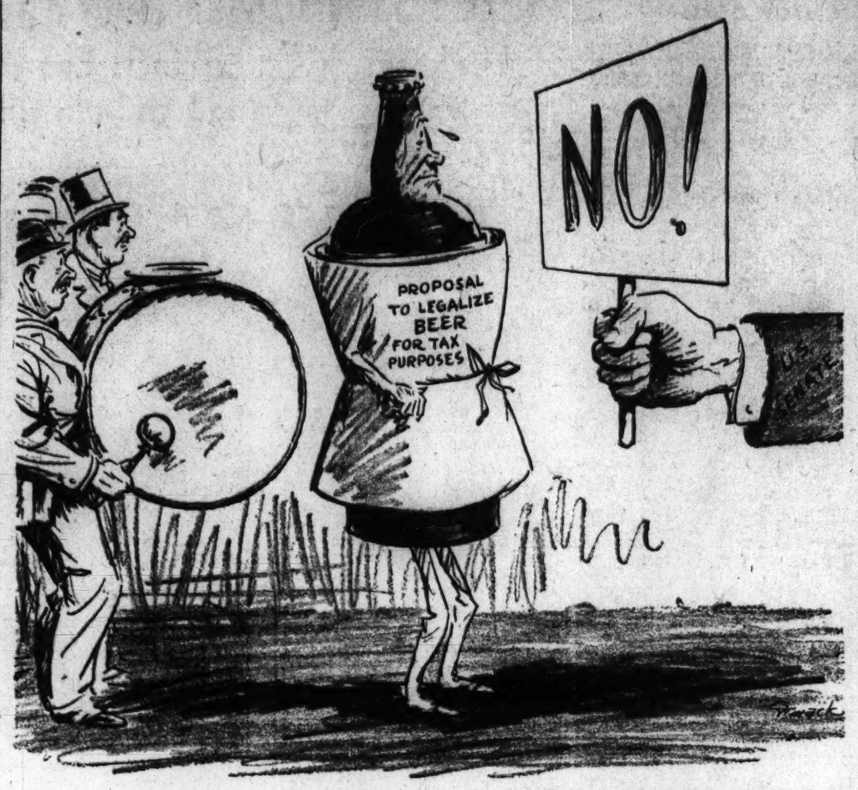

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Cruiser Portland Launched at Quincy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., May 21 — The Portland, one of a group of 15 light cruisers authorized by Congress in 1929, slid from the ways of the Fore River Plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation here today.

The ship, named after the Maine seaport where Senator Frederick Hale, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs makes his home, was christened by Mary Elizabeth Brooks, 12-year-old daughter of Mr. Ralph D. Brooks, chairman of the City Council of Portland.

The new cruiser is 610 feet long, 10 feet longer than the Northampton, another of the fleet completed at the yards in 1930. It has a displacement of 10,000 tons and its designers anticipate a speed of about 32½ knots. It will carry an airplane hangar affording a protected space for two completely assembled airplanes.

JOB FINDERS REPORT CLOSING OF CENTERS

With more than 3,578,000 hours of work obtained by the Boston Job Finding Campaign, more than half of the Neighborhood Work Centers, established in the various wards of the city, closed today. Eight, however, representing the principal residential districts, are to continue to function indefinitely, it is announced by Mr. E. C. Johnson, chairman of the Job Finding Campaign. The commerce and industries division of the campaign structure reports a total of $2,480,688 worth of work developed thus far in the business-house canvass.

Week-End Pops Programs

TONIGHT

Norwegian Bridal Procession.... Grieg
Overture, "Fingal's Cave".....Mendelssohn
"Waltz No. 15"..... Brahms-Gericke
"La Source," Ballet Suite..... Delibes

"Scheherazade," Finale
Rimsky-Korsakoff
"Largo" ..... Handel
Danse ..... Debussy
"Of Thee I Sing," Selection...Gershwin
"Loin du Bal" ..... Gillet
"Pomp and Circumstance"..... Elgar

SUNDAY NIGHT

Symphony No. 4 in F minor, Op. 36
Tchaikovsky
"Wellington's Victory," or "The Battle of Vittoria," Op. 91...Beethoven
Concert Piece in F minor for Pianoforte and Orchestra, Op. 79...Weber
Soloist: J. M. Sanromá
"Bolero" ..... Ravel

EVENTS TONIGHT

Portia Law School Alumnæ Association: Annual business meeting and banquet, Hotel Vendome, 6:30.

Field and Forest Club: Annual banquet and dance, University Club, Stuart Street and Trinity Place, 6.

Ten of Us Club: Dinner, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7.

Theaters

Hollis—"The Sea Gull," 8:15.
Wilbur—"The Chocolate Soldier," 8:20.
Fine Arts—"Ein Waltzer von Strauss," German film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Prof. Herman S. Hering, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, New Bedford, in Town Hall, Fairhaven, 3:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated lecture, "Tulip Time in Holland." Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3:30. Open daily, 9 to 5, Sunday, 1:30 to 5.

American Unitarian Association: Opening event, Junior Choir Festival, First Church in Boston, Berkeley and Marlboro Streets, 4:30.

Syrian Organizations of Greater Boston: Patriotic meeting, speaking program, municipal building, Shawmut Avenue and W. Brookline Street, afternoon.

EVENTS MONDAY

Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated lecture, "Reptiles of North America." Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 2:15.

Opening of gardens in Weymouth, benefit S. P. C. C., as follows: Mrs. Frederic G. Bauer, 230 Pleasant Street, South Weymouth; Mrs. William J. Holbrook, 793 Main Street; Mr. Frank J. A. Perry, 15 Summer Street, Weymouth; Mrs. Albert L. Jewell, 165 Pierce Road, Weymouth; Mrs. J. Herbert Libby, 707 Broad Street, East Weymouth, and Mrs. George W. Perry, 48 Hillcrest Road, East Weymouth.

Luncheon, Life Underwriters' Association, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 12:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every week day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Work of the Museum Drawing Classes; Etchings by Goya; Modern American Prints; Daumier Lithographs; newly opened Musical Instrument Room; reopening of the Painting Galleries 12 and 13.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual spring exhibition of paintings, miniatures, etchings and sculpture by members of the Guild. Through June 15.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Portraits in oil by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne. Through May 29.

Scherves Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Irving and Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Small paintings of Bermuda waters by Harry L. Hoffman and etchings by Robert Nisbet.

Doll and Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Miniature portraits in wax by Ethel Frances Mundy. Exhibitions of sculpture by Mary Ogden Abbott.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Indian sculpture, weaving and paintings. Through June 4.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

SCHOOL TO CONTINUE CHILDREN'S PLAYS

Outstanding success of the first season of children's plays sponsored by the Boston University Women's Council has prompted the council to schedule for next winter a series of six more classical plays for children, according to announcement made by Mrs. Lucy Jenkins Franklin, dean of women at Boston University. Miss Clare Tree Major and the Children Theatre Company of New York will present the plays again next season.

Mrs. Franklin announced that $6353.75 was cleared on the plays this year. This sum was added to the fund for the women's building to be erected on the new campus. The fund now totals $137,500. The women are working toward a $500,000 goal.

VACATIONISTS ASSISTED

In efforts to assist in planning vacation trips, the New England Affairs Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce has a supply of road maps of New England and adjoining states that may be had for the asking at the Boston Chamber. Official maps of the Provinces of Canada are expected to be received shortly.

DAKIN HEADS EXECUTIVES

The Executives Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce has elected Mr. Fred A. Dakin, president; Mr. Henry Davis of the Stetson Press and Mr. Arthur B. Newhall of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, vice-presidents. Ten were elected to the executive committee, including Mr. E. C. Johnson, who headed the Boston job-finding campaign.

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Ely to Address Fifth Division

Maj.-Gen. Hanson E. Ely, wartime commander of the Fifth Division, will be at the annual roundup of the Massachusetts Camp, Society of the Fifth Division, to be held at the University Club, Thursday, May 26. General Ely, who recently retired from the service, will be the special guest and main speaker at the banquet in the evening.

As commander of the twenty-eighth infantry, General Ely rose to fame by his daring surprise attack on the village of Cantigny, the first great battle of the American army. In recognition of his meritorious service and outstanding military strategy, he later was given command of the Fifth Division during the Argonne offensive. He wears the D. S. M., the D. S. C. and thrice received the Croix de Guerre with palm.

Large delegations of regular army veterans from cities in every New England state have made reservations for the round-up. Among the other guests will be Maj.-Gen. Fox Connor, commanding the First Corps Area; Mr. Walter E. Aebischer of New York, national president of the Fifth Division Society, and Mr. Jack O'Connell of Amherst, past commander, Massachusetts Department of the American Legion.

SCHOOL REORGANIZES ON INDIVIDUAL LINES

An individual course for each student is planned at the Chamberlayne School which is undergoing reorganization. Every program will be based upon the belief that all worth-while accomplishment results from the encouraged interests and efforts of the individual.

A two-year diploma course will be offered today and resident students, with concentration required in either cultural or vocational subjects. Courses in applied arts and vocational studies also will be offered. Several college instructors are on the faculty including Dr. Perry Miller, history instructor at Harvard University, and Dr. Theodore Spencer, English instructor at Harvard. Miss Theresa Leary is the principal of the school.

Providence Art Notes

Providence Art Club

The Younger Rhode Island Artists are exhibiting at the Providence Art Club. Their display is extremely interesting and is a compliment to the ingenuity and liberality of the community.

If instructors set the pace, young students cannot but follow. The teachers at the Rhode Island School of Design are not tradition-bound, they manage to be au courant with new devices and methods. Painting in accordance with modern trends, they transmit a confidence to the young performer which enables him to be individual, self-expressive and a law unto himself. The method, to be sure, has its failings. Some youthful enthusiasts lose respect for discipline and their attempts topple.

Mr. Waldo Kaufer proves to be the most ingenious, making etchings, drawings and paintings. His talent has moments high and low. His etchings are better in the one-man portraiture; they are slightly amateurish in composition. There is genuine feeling in his work, a natural gift. Mr. Albert Gold might well have a Montparnasse address, in view of the abstract, esoteric character of his aquarelles. He has sensibility and searching ideas (some very deep) If he lacks anything it is a certain vigor. But he is on the right path toward abstraction, he carries feeling and grace with him in the quest for æsthetic imponderables.

Mr. Gordon Peers reveals a free, gusty quality that is very refreshing. His is a wholesome expressionism. Mr. Frederick Sisson translates subjects to a sheer, tenuous state which is very pleasing.

A sweeping glance at the gallery conveys an atmosphere of activity, of fun, of enthusiasm, and irrespective of individual exhibits and a considerable degree of amateurishness, one feels greatly encouraged by such an advance in fundamentals.

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Germany Plans Dole Cut and Tax Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

for fewer unemployed than it did a year ago. The result is that the municipalities now are caring for more than half of those out of work.

How the burden has shifted is indicated by figures based upon official statistics for April 15, and the same date the previous year:

	1931	1932
Total unemployed	4,628,000	5,934,000
Reich's "share"	2,816,000	2,696,000
Cities' "share"	1,812,000	3,238,000

The Reich's "share" includes those who receive benefits from unemployment insurance, financed by a 6½ per cent levy on wages, half of which is paid by the worker and half by the employer. It also includes four-fifths of those who, having exhausted their 20 weeks of insurance benefits, receive "crisis" doles for which the Reich supplies four-fifths of the funds.

The cities' "share" includes one-fifth of those in the "crisis" class, together with more than 2,800,000 who have exhausted the 26 to 52 week allowances of the "crisis" dole, and fall back upon the welfare or charity payments of the cities themselves.

Distribution of Taxes

The cities charge that the Reich has been "balancing its budget" at the expense of the municipalities. This throws more unemployed upon the cities for their doles. But, the city officials point out, the Reich which collects most of the taxes and redistributes them to the municipalities, has added no revenue to provide for this additional burden.

The financial plight of the city of Berlin is an example. Its budget for 1932, which was recently completed, shows a deficit of 113,000,000 marks (about $27,500,000).

At the same time the budget includes items totaling 166,000,000 marks for unemployment relief in addition to contributions made by the Reich.

Sharp Economies Ordered

Such figures look almost astronomical when added to the reductions in school appropriations, cultural activities and public works which have been necessary in the face of rising expenditures and revenues which have shrunk 10 per cent since the last budget was drafted.

But in Berlin the workers and their families dependent upon public funds in 1932 are estimated at 1,113,000. That is exactly one-fourth of the entire Berlin population.

Yet the Reich points out that the unemployment drains upon it now total approximately 2,000,000,000 marks ($475,000,000) annually. This figure includes the one-fifth of the "crisis" doles paid by the cities, but which comes under the Reich's administration. The national total represents a growth from 941,320,000 marks in 1928.

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

NEW YORK, May 21—Consideration of the quarterly dividend of 87½ cents on the preferred A stock of Radio Corporation of America was not taken up at Friday's meeting, but will come up for consideration June 17.

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THOMAS HINTS AT SEVERANCE OF IRISH TIES

British Dominions Chief Says Attitude Based on Treaty Pledges

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 21—The first hint from official quarters of the possibility of severance of the ties binding the Free State to the British Commonwealth of Nations is given by Mr. J. H. Thomas, Dominion Secretary, in the course of a carefully worded statement on the oath of allegiance and land annuities disputes between the two countries.

Mr Thomas fully and frankly acknowledged the Free State's "complete equality" with Britain as a member of the Commonwealth and congratulated the Free State on "having been in the forefront in contributing toward constitutional developments" which have resulted in establishment of this equality.

"The Government and people of this country wish well toward the Irish Free State," he added. "We wish to see its people happy and prosperous. We believe the prosperity of the Free State is bound up with the prosperity of this country, and that it is in the best interests of both countries that they should remain linked together within the British Commonwealth."

This is interpreted as definite indication of the possibility of the Free State's not remaining a member of the Commonwealth if Mr. Eamon de Valera persists in the plan to abolish the oath to the Crown.

Mr. Thomas declared he stood by every word of his previous statements on the Irish question. British attitude is based, he said, "not on any constitutional theory or question of status but simply on the sanctity of treaties and maintenance of agreements with the Free State. If existing ones are not observed, how can we suppose greater sanctity will be attached to an agreement made in Ottawa than to one made in London."

The Secretary's remarks, which were made at Brighton yesterday, coincide with a sharp fall in the value of Bank of Ireland stock. The price yesterday went to £288, compared to the highest this year of £327. The decline is mainly attributed to selling in London the past few days.

EMBARGO FAVORED ON COAL FROM RUSSIA

An embargo on Russian coal would be "a wise and sound act," and prove of economic advantage to American industry and railroads, without working any hardship on the consumer, the New England Coal Dealers' Association says in a letter to the United States Secretary of the Treasury.

The association says a considerable number of its 682 members have made a substantial beginning in handling Russian anthracite. It "meets with popular approval," says the letter. "It is sold at approximately the same retail price as Pennsylvania anthracite, and it is obvious that each ton sold displaces a ton of Pennsylvania anthracite. There is, however, among the dealers handling Russian anthracite, even including some of those who are directly profiting by its import, a rather general feeling that on the broad grounds of the economic welfare of New England, of the Pennsylvania anthracite industry and of the American railroads, it would be a broad-minded and sound thing to stop the spread of the use of Russian coal."

Ely Expresses Hopes for His Bill

Gov. Joseph B. Ely's recommendations for the imposition of special taxes on amusements, tobacco and bottled beverages were rejected by the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday, when the committee report of "no legislation necessary" was accepted.

Following announcement of the House action the Governor expressed confidence that his proposals would be reconsidered and ultimately passed. There was no display of partisanship in the voting and it is possible that a conference of Democrats may be called to push the legislation through as the voting was close.

Legislative relief measures for towns and cities was urged before the House Committee on Ways and Means, yesterday, by Mr. James Jackson, chairman of the Fall River Finance Commission, who said a number of municipalities are facing financial difficulties. He spoke in support of a bill to establish a state board for supervising financial affairs of cities and towns in trouble.

Hanson to Compose Work for World's Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 21—Dr. Howard Hanson, composer of "Nordic Symphony" and director of the Eastman School of Music, has been commissioned to compose a work for the orchestra of 100 pieces and chorus of 1000 voices appearing next year at the Chicago World's Fair.

The appointment, made by Mr. Rufus G. Dawes, one of the fair directors, is part of the plan to include American music on the fair program. Dr. Hanson will begin work after completion of his new opera, "Merry Mount," requested for production by the Metropolitan Opera Company.

WATER REVENUES AID JOBLESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Exhaustion of Community Chest funds was averted here recently by a contribution of $100,000 from surplus revenues of the Department of Water and Power. The money will be used to aid unemployed persons.

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TRAIL OFFERS 2000 MILES OF NATURE STUDY

Appalachian Path Giving Hikers Something More Than Recreation

Hikers on the now nearly completed Appalachian Trail from Maine to Georgia have received inspiration for a pursuit other than one of mere recreation—the study of nature.

Ever since Mr. Benton MacKaye, originator of this 2000-mile forest path, proposed in 1921 a trail along the crestline of the Appalachian Range as a means to draw city folks into the woods away from the roar of mechanized cities, he has been asked time and again, "What are you going to do with the trail when you get it?"

He has waited until the path entered its last stage of construction and began its second decade before answering, although he had the kernel of the idea in thought when he proposed the trail. Mr. MacKaye now suggests that this great footpath be used as a guide to nature, and as a method through which to learn how to read at first hand the story of the earth.

Beyond Expectation

Completion of 1600 miles of the trail within the first decade has been far beyond the expectation of Mr. MacKaye, but this rapid development brings nearer the realization of the real purpose of the Appalachian Trail proposal. Mr. MacKaye's original plan called for a trail from Mt. Washington to Mt. Mitchell, but the range of the path has been extended to Mt. Oglethorpe in Georgia and Mt. Katahdin in Maine.

In his capacity as Nestor, or wise counselor, to the Appalachian Trail Conference, Mr. MacKaye, unlike many originators of projects, has not lost his enthusiasm for his idea. Being an outdoor man first and last, and looking the part, he has worked vigorously to push the trail to a finish, but like many others he has seen the danger of deterioration through unsustained interest once the trail is completed.

For this reason he has advanced the nature study pursuit. If properly followed he feels this alone will be inspiration enough to make the trail the backbone of a super-reservation and recreation ground covering the length and width of the Appalachian Range. The ultimate purpose of the trail, as expressed by Mr. MacKaye in the words of Thoreau, is to extend "acquaintance with scenery" and to serve as a guide to the understanding of nature.

In a recent article in the Scientific Monthly, Mr. MacKaye, describing his Appalachian Trail proposal, said:

"The first decade of the Appalachian Trail project was devoted entirely to getting the idea started and to making the physical trail. The project now enters upon its second decade and upon its second stage of development. How to use the 1600 miles of finished trail to develop a primeval understanding? The answer suggested is to learn how to read first hand the earth story contained in the Appalachian Range and the life story contained in the Appalachian Forest.

Primeval Influence

"Primeval influence is the opposite of machine influence. It is the antidote for over-rapid mechanization. It is getting feet on the ground with eyes toward the sky—not eyes on the ground with feet on the lever. It is feeling what you touch and seeing what you look at. It is the thing whence first we came and toward which we ultimately live. It is the source of all our knowledge—the open book of which all others are but copies."

Mr. Clarence S. Stein, New York regional planner and chairman of the original committee in charge of the Appalachian Trail, in commenting on Mr. MacKaye's proposal in 1921, said:

"Mr. Benton MacKaye offers us a new theme in regional planning. He would as far as practical conserve the whole stretch of the Appalachian Mountains for recreation. Recreation in the biggest sense—the re-creation of the spirit that is being crushed by the machinery of the modern industrial city."

What Mr. Stein calls "re-creation" is achieved through what Mr. MacKaye refers to as "primeval influence." So the essential purpose of the Appalachian Trail from the first has been "re-creation" coming from actively developing in the thoughts of men an understanding of land and life in the primeval state; or what Thoreau calls becoming "acquainted with scenery." This is attained by doing something, not just admiring something; or again as Thoreau says—"to engage in some pursuit."

To understand land and life in the primeval state, Mr. MacKaye says, the nature student must read the complete primeval story, such as that revealed in the Appalachian Range and the forest on its slopes.

Study of Trade Terms Advocated

Trade terminology has developed to such an extent among retailers that it is essential for shoppers to be familiar with their meanings to know what they are getting, Mrs. Gladys Beckett Jones, director of the Garland School of Homemaking said today in a radio talk over Station WNAC.

Mrs. Jones was discussing "How to Buy Furniture and Rugs" in the educational program of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs and affiliated organizations, which consists of a series of radio talks for benefit of shoppers.

Commenting on the price situation, Mrs. Jones said that today's prices are comparable with those of the pre-war period. In furniture such terms as "veneer" or "birch in maple finish," or possibly "plywood" are not necessarily indications of inferior products but "the particular finish that is indicated by their use should be understood by the customer," she said.

Hoover Adds Scope To Credit Scheme

(Continued from Page 1)

American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and others have united for joint action.

Relation of Prices and Credit

Economists point out that prices rise or fall in relation to the amount of money and credit in circulation; and theoretically, the vast new supplies of credit now available, if only they can be put to work, will send up prices.

Mr. Eugene Meyer, head of the Reserve Board, in testimony before a Senate committee this week, announced that the new credit-inflation policy had already checked the devastating fall in prices which has worked havoc in agriculture and industry.

It would be only a question of time, Mr. Meyer thought, before the credit now available to the banks over the country would be brought to the use of trade. There are many big self-sustaining projects and countless smaller ones that would be started if the new credit percolated down to them from the banks.

Mr. Hoover expressed gratification over the New York move and was hopeful over its success. He said:

"I am much gratified at the action taken in New York by which a joint committee has been appointed representing financial and industrial leaders of that city for the purpose, among other things, of securing that the expansion of credit facilities made available through the Federal Reserve banks and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall be translated into industry, employment and agriculture.

"I am in hopes that similar action may be taken in other Federal Reserve districts.

"It would seem desirable that the governors of the different Federal Reserve banks should proceed in a similar manner and as soon as the chairman of such committees are known, I shall be glad to invite them to Washington in order that the whole program may be set up on a national basis."

Mills Attended Conference

Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, explained here that when he went to New York Wednesday he found financial leaders discussing a plan similar to one of his own. The time seemed ripe for action and the program was accordingly launched. It followed a meeting of the Reserve Board here this week with heads of the 12 Regional Banks, at which the easy money program was discussed.

In connection with proposals to revive the 1916 Council of National Defense, it is understood that the act by which Congress established the council could be brought into operation again by presidential proclamation, for the coördination "of industries and resources for the national security and welfare."

The council was composed of the Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, plus an advisory council composed of seven prominent men, including representatives of Capital and Labor, with subdivisions in every state. Mr. Hoover feels it would serve no useful purpose at the present time.

Protest Against B. & M. Dismissed

Protest by the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts against rate schedules for "pick up and delivery" service, filed by the Boston & Maine Railroad, was dismissed yesterday by the Public Utilities Commission.

The railroad, with the aid of motortrucks, has established a service by which it picks up and delivers small shipments in communities of 10,000 population or more. The truck club held the service to be discriminatory in that it accepted only certain shipments and served only certain areas.

The commission pointed out that the only law bearing on this question merely prohibited discrimination against "any particular person." It also declared the tariff to be experimental, and held that every "reasonable latitude" should be accorded the railroad in an attempt to better its position.

SEAPLANE FACILITIES SOUGHT

Information on yacht clubs, rowing associations, piers, etc., near large bodies of water, where seaplanes can anchor, obtain service and fuel and possibly minor repairs, is being sought by the Aviation Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The 1932 directory of airplane landing facilities in New England is now being compiled by the bureau and is to contain a new feature this year in tabulation of seaplane facilities.

'Alma Mater and the Student'

The Christian Science Monitor

WAR MEMORIAL AT GIRARD COLLEGE

GIRARD COLLEGE HONORS ALUMNI IN WAR SERVICE

Memorial Unveiled at Founder's Day Exercises at Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 21—A memorial to the alumni of Girard College who served in the World War was unveiled at Founder's Day exercises held here yesterday, more than 5000 students and alumni participating in the occasion.

Designed by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, who is well known for his statues of youth, the theme of the memorial is "Alma Mater and the Student."

The group consists of two figures, one standing and the other kneeling. He offers the sword, symbolic of service, grasped in both his hands. His gaze is directed eagerly forward and upward as if gazing hopefully into the future.

The standing figure is Alma Mater in an attitude of solicitude, her right hand resting lightly on his shoulder. In her left hand she holds a mingled wreath, laurels for the victor and poppies for the fallen. She is clad in a chiton that falls in simple folds to her sandaled feet. The inscription on the pedestal reads:

To the boys of Girard College who served their country in the Great War.—1914-1918.

The new memorial is erected opposite the High School Building, between Mariner and Merchant Halls, both of which are classical in line and detail, the setting thus being particularly well chosen. It is a companion piece to the memorial which commemorates the Girard alumni who served in the Civil War, designed by Mr. J. Massey Rhind, and which stands on the other side of Mariner Hall, between it and Founder's Hall.

At the unveiling Dr. McKenzie spoke of art and art interests of Girard College, which always has fostered an appreciation of the classical. Dr. Cheesman A. Herrick, president of Girard College also spoke briefly.

SINGERS' CONVICTION UPHELD IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—The appellate division of the Supreme Court yesterday upheld the conviction of Bernard K. Marcus, president of the closed Bank of United States; Saul Singer, executive vice-president, and Singer's son, Herbert, an officer in some of the bank's affiliates, on charges of misapplying funds of the Municipal Safe Deposit Company, a subsidiary of the bank.

The three were convicted in June last year. Marcus and Saul Singer were sentenced to from three to six years in Sing Sing Prison, and Herbert Singer was sentenced to serve an indeterminate term in the penitentiary, which may be ended at the pleasure of the parole board, but which may not exceed three years. All three have been at liberty under bail pending appeal.

Regional Planners Push Development On Scenic Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 21—Coördination of regional planning associations in all sections of the State in support of legislation for protection and development of natural scenic resources is promised as the result of action taken at the second annual Old Hampshire Planning Council in this city yesterday.

Americans should stop whining about the past and should trust themselves and the future, declared Mr. Walter Prichard Eaton. He added that the spread of definite plans for the working together of experts and dreamers is restoring belief in democracy.

Giles Blague, pioneer in development of Springfield parkways, asserted the growth of land hunger is drawing men from cities and may mean the future rehabilitation of many small villages. Man will no longer be satisfied with 50 by 100-foot lots, he said, and the appreciation of nature's beauties will be a factor in the exodus from the city.

E. M. Bassett of New York, a zoning expert, predicted a nation of owners of single houses rather than a nation of apartment dwellers in the future.

E. T. Hartmann, state consultant on housing and town planning, declared the time has some when the highway should be as stimulating to the eye as the speedometer.

Traffic Men Back Added Rail Check

The New England Traffic League yesterday notified Representative Sam Rayburn (D.) of Texas that it officially approved of the bill introduced by him providing that holding companies shall be placed under jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the same manner and to the same extent as those carriers now within its jurisdiction.

Mr. Edward L. Hefron, secretary of the league, wrote Mr. Rayburn that the decision of the league to favor the proposal was consistent with the league's position before the I. C. C. in proceedings growing out of the Four Party Plan.

At that time, the league asserted that before the Commission should assent to the plan, it should require the Pennsylvania and the Pennroad Corporation, and any other railroad or holding company, to reduce its holdings in New England railroads to an amount not exceeding 10 per cent of the voting stock.

EFFECTIVE CUTS IN ARMAMENT URGED

Unanimous adoption of a resolution asking President Hoover to take leadership in moves toward "effective cuts in the implements of war," marked the Good-will Day celebration at the Parkman Bandstand on the Boston Common Thursday. The exercises commemorated the first world-wide peace conference at The Hague on May 18, 1899.

A Pageant of Nations preceded the addresses. Representatives of 53 countries, carrying the flags of their nations, took part in the pageant. They also recited selections from the addresses made by their representatives at the World Disarmament Conference at Geneva. Dr. Kirtley F. Mather of Harvard University was the principal speaker. The Rev. George L. Paine presided.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Nancy F. Cushman, Summit, N. J.
Gladys M. Fetch, Oslo, Norway.
Mrs. S. E. McCarty, Norfolk, Va.
Harold G. Tildesley, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mrs. Naomi Channell, London, Eng.
O. H. Huestis, Gadsden, Ala.
Marie A. Huestis, Gadsden, Ala.
Mrs. Alice C. Cooke, Oak Bluffs, Mass.
Mrs. Marguerite M. Richards, Garden City, N. Y.
H. G. Kocher, Seattle, Wash.

EDUCATOR ASKS ADVERTISERS TO CLEAN UP RADIO

Urges People to Express Their Disapproval of Offensive Programs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 21—Radio advertisers must raise the standards of their own programs constantly and keep dishonest statements off the air if they hope to hold the good will of the public, Mr. Lyman Bryson, director of the California Adult Education Association, declared in an address before the second annual assembly of the National Advisory Council on radio in education here last night.

After giving an example of the manner in which radio listeners are "jolted" frequently after a musical program of high quality by hearing some announcement such as "This is the Tite-Fitt Shoe Company, John L. Whoosis speaking," Mr. Bryson continued:

"And many advertisers are not willing to let us off so easily. We must pass from music into a sales talk which is lengthy, raucous and aggressive. And yet, we are told, the merchants and manufacturers who pay the high costs of broadcasting think they have a right to what they call their money's worth.

"If the great broadcasting networks think their codes of ethics and their heroic refusal of obviously offensive programs are enough, they do not know their public. If the advertisers who think they must shock and terrify people into running panic-stricken to the nearest retail dealer believe they are not challenging a resistance which will some day make itself effective, they are mistaken."

Referring to the menace of incorrect or misleading statements made in radio programs, Mr. Bryson said:

"The broadcasting stations have their rules, but let's be frank about it, are any violations but the most gross and criminal ever ruled off the air? As a first count in the necessary indictment against the radio," he continued, "we must allege the fact that many kinds of advertising which have at great cost of time and effort been banned from print are finding their way into people's homes through the loudspeaker.

"The great broadcasting chains are not guilty of this mean and furtive business. But as long as many small stations must take what advertising they can get to exist at all, they will probably continue as now to foster the swindler, the slanderer and the quack. For this I see no remedy but the long process of education, although it takes superhuman patience to rely on any cure so slow."

The remedy for the situation lies at hand if "only a few thousands of the great 60,000,000" persons who comprise the radio audience would send in postcards to objectionable advertisers saying, "I don't like your air programs and I won't buy your product," he said.

Mr. Frank A. Arnold, director of development of the National Broadcasting Company, said that "the radio audience, instead of being of the caliber of the 13-year-old, as some would like us to think, are anxious to be brought to the level of a higher appreciation of the better things obtainable through broadcasting."

The advertising message is one of the greatest problems of the radiocasting station, Mr. Arnold said. He also expressed the opinion that the audience was the only source from which adequate remedy to advertising abuses could be obtained.

ADMIRAL BENSON

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—Admiral William S. Benson, retired, who passed on at his home here yesterday, was appointed Chief of Naval Operations in 1915 by President Wilson and in this position guided the United States Navy through the World War. He acted as naval representative in drawing up naval terms of the armistice and was naval adviser to the American committee to negotiate peace. He retired from the navy as Chief of Naval Operations, Sept. 25, 1919, after 47 years in the service.

Bennet Industrial School Honors Its Patron, Mrs. Shaw

Fifty years of social service in Boston's North End Italian quarter was marked Thursday when the North Bennet Street Industrial School celebrated a half century of busy existence with an exhibition of work done by manual arts students and the unveiling of a memorial to Mrs. Pauline Agassiz Shaw, founder of the school.

The memorial was fashioned in bronze by members of the Industrial School's metal working class and was placed above a carved mahogany bench which had previously been erected in her honor.

Mr. Henry L. Shattuck presided at a meeting to pay homage to the memory of Mrs. Shaw and Mr. George R. Agassiz, a nephew of Mrs. Shaw, told something of the history of her work in founding the first experimental schools as a forrm of social service "to promote welfare and happiness among her humbler neighbors."

Other speakers were: Mr. John Brodhead, assistant superintendent of schools; Judge Frank Leveroni, who, as an Italian boy in the North End, started his formal education at the school 45 years ago and rose to a position of honor as judge of the Juvenile Court; and Commander Pio Margotti, Italian consul of Boston.

Warren Launches Thorough Sifting Of House Pay Roll

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 21 — Relatives of members of Congress who draw fat salaries as clerks and secretaries without doing the work may soon find themselves either without their customary stipend or forced to justify what they receive.

The House committee on accounts unanimously approved Thursday a resolution sponsored by Representative Lindsey C. Warren (D.) of North Carolina directing the clerk of the House to open to public inspection the pay roll records of the House disbursing officer. The House adopted the measure.

Directed specifically at the practice of nepotism which is said to have assumed alarming proportions in the House recently, the measure would draw away the cloak of secrecy from all such abuses. At present the pay roll records are kept secret until they become obsolete.

Action today results from a veritable crusade, which has been carried on here during the past months by the local press. Specific instances have been disclosed of relatives who draw regular government salaries, although residing in other parts of the country and doing nothing to justify the remuneration. There are said to be cases on record of daughters of congressmen on the pay rolls, although attending colleges or schools, or wives who have drawn secretarial salaries while on world cruises, of fathers and brothers similarly benefiting from the Government, although engaged in full-time activities, having nothing to do with the business of legislation.

Mr. Warren has expressed the conviction that the practice is much more prevalent than is suspected. Danger to the measure lies, however, in the fact that a member who is guilty of the practice may be reluctant to vote for his own disclosure.

Cantor Bros.
Cleansers and Dyers
Men's Suits Topcoats 75c Ladies' Dresses Coats
Scientific Rug Cleansing 6c a Square Foot
Rugs Stored at Nominal Charges
Fur Storage
2% OF VALUATION This Includes Glazing
Phone LIBerty 2724
We Call and Deliver
165 TREMONT ST., BOSTON

The Myles Standish
"Boston's Finest Residential Hotel"
NEW LOW RATES for OCCUPANCY NOW or in the FALL
Nordblom Management
COM. 4500

Ward's Stationers Since 66
ENGRAVED WEDDING INVITATIONS
AND ANNOUNCEMENTS
Traditional Ward quality at 1932 prices. All work is done in our own workrooms by skilled engravers. Our complete service includes hand addressing and mailing.
CORRECT FORM
LATEST STYLES
MODERATE PRICES
87 FRANKLIN STREET
BOSTON
Samples on request.

Charles & David
MALLORY STRAWS
Hand-made for men who appreciate quality, and yet these hats are surprisingly low priced. Very light and comfortable.
$3.00 and $4.00
C. & D. Specials $1.95 and $2.65
Genuine PANAMAS $5 and $7.50
Charles & David
226 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. 11 COURT STREET
and in the NEW NORTH STATION BOSTON

Breeze through Summer in UNLINED SHOES
"RANCHO"
They let the breeze through their jaunty perforations. In Black and White, Brown and White and All White. $7.50
Walk-Over Shops
A. H. Howe & Sons Inc
170 Tremont Street Boston 378 Washington Street
2359 Washington Street, Roxbury

NEED MORE CLOSET SPACE?
The new CLOSIDOR is a real closet, compact yet roomy. Attached to a door in your kitchen, it holds in one convenient place all the cleaning things that ordinarily must be tucked away here, there and everywhere. In the bathroom, too, it takes everything that the bathroom cabinet, most embarrassingly, will not.
Just tell us the width of door
Steel throughout. Shelves, hooks, etc., permanently welded. Chromium plated spring lock. Baked enamel finish inside and out. Ivory color; easily painted over in any other color. $15
Circular on Request
B. F. MACY
House Wares
474 Boylston St., BOSTON
Telephone KENmore 4560

LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE, N. H.
In order to settle an estate, we are offering for immediate sale one of the most charming spots in the centre of New England's famous vacation land. Purchased many years ago, while there was still ample opportunity for a most discriminating selection of sites, on the shore of this popular and fascinating New England lake.
THE PROPERTY COMPRISES a narrow point of about 20 acres—directly opposite Bald Peak Club—jutting far out into the lake and affording glorious views in all directions. Also, there are three wooded islands near at hand, one of which contains nearly two acres. In all, there is over a mile of picturesque, rugged shoreline with two beautiful, sandy beaches. The point is covered with a magnificent growth of virgin timber. It may be reached by a right-of-way from a good road. In the center of this lovely spot there is a comfortable cottage, fully furnished in every detail. Large living room with stone fireplace, kitchen, etc., five comfortable bedrooms and bath; one-pipe furnace. On the main road some miles away there is a boathouse and a 32-foot cabin launch, making the property easily accessible by water.
It is rare indeed that such a property—long held by a pioneer family in this vicinity—comes upon the market as this now does at a price which, even in these times, should warrant the attention of the most particular purchaser.
BARTOL PARKER
LAFAYETTE 3245 50 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON

You cannot see your RUGS getting DIRTY
This modern world and its modern ways are unkind to rugs.
The atmosphere we live in is polluted with oily grime that pours from chimneys, cookstoves, factories, oil-burning equipment. Your rugs are hourly absorbing that gummy grime because rugs are made of wool—wool that is hungry for grease.
Run the vacuum over them daily to remove the cutting grit and loose dirt—but to rid them of grime, dirt, filmy grease, have them washed twice a year by Lewandos.
Lewandos have all the most modern equipment for proper dusting and scientific cleansing of your rugs—you are protected by experience, knowledge of colors and fabrics, and reputation.
PRICES ARE SURPRISINGLY LOW!
Domestics—5c per sq. ft. (heavy rugs 6c)
Orientals, only 8c per sq. ft.
Phone MID dlesex 5700—COM monwealth 3900
Head Office and Plant—WATERTOWN
Lewandos
CLEANSERS - LAUNDERERS - FUR STORAGE

MARKET MOVES WITHIN SMALL TRADING RUT

Light Volume of Business for Short Session—Closing Steady

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—The stock market maintained a good undertone in another sluggish session today.

A sag in the first hour carried a number of leaders off a point or so, but the list hardened in the last hour, and losses were largely canceled. The market closed with a steady tone. The turnover was only about 300,000 shares.

News developments of a character to influence the market were meager, but financial quarters remained hopeful over the formation of the board of industrialists and bankers to aid in credit expansion. While nothing in the way of direct comment from members of the group was available, Wall Street was busy with gossip over the prospect of a concerted move to stabilize the bond market.

Among a number of issues finishing fractionally higher were United States Steel, Eastman, National Biscuit, North American and Union Pacific. American Can recovered a fractional loss, and American Telephone closed virtually unchanged after selling off a point. There was a fair volume of selling in Standard of New Jersey for a time, and it closed a fraction lower.

Amusement Stocks Mixed

More selling appeared in some of the amusements, but Loew's common closed a fraction higher, after dipping to a new bottom. The preferred dropped 3, then rebounded 5 from the bottom. Loose Wiles was a soft spot, losing 2.

The week-end surveys of the steel industry indicated a further slight gain in output. Youngstown operations are estimated at 26 per cent of capacity for next week, a fractional advance over this week.

Foreign exchanges were marked by a slump in the Dutch florin, which got down to a level at which further gold losses to Amsterdam seemed improbable for the time being at least. This currency broke 6 points to 40.52 for cables. Belgian and French francs, however, remained firm. Sterling was about steady.

In commodities, cotton moved narrowly, closing 15 to 25 cents a bale down.

Bond Market Quiet

Principal activity in today's brief bond market session was confined to United States Government loans, most of which recovered part of their losses of the last two days.

Four of the Treasury issues, which bore the brunt of liquidation Thursday and Friday, recorded gains of a point or more and the Libertys moved fractionally higher.

At the same time an easy and dull tone prevailed in the corporate categories, with some of the rails drifting to new lows for the year and utilities and industrials holding to a narrow range.

Followers of the government group were said to have been somewhat impressed by the apparent determination of the Federal Reserve Board to press its easy money and credit expansion program.

Announcement that no railway interest defaults were expected next month was received with seeming indifference by the holders of carrier bonds. Santa Fe 4½s dropped 2 points at one time for a new 1932 low, although the road's general 4s gained fractionally. Moderate losses were suffered by some liens of Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian Pacific, Chicago & North Western, St. Paul and New York Central. Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s and Pennsylvania 4½s steadied.

Amusement company bonds were again weak, Loew's 6s and Warner Bros. 6s losing a point or more. Some of the oils were inclined to firm. Columbia Gas and Consolidated Gas liens, together with American Telephones, eased.

German Government 7s reached new 1932 depths, as did Kreuger & Toll 5s. British, Japanese and French obligations were easy. Loans of Colombia were in fair demand.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 Range High / Low; Div. in $; Sales; High; Low; Last May 21; Last May 20

3	⅛		Abitibi Pow & P	200	1	1	1	1
5¾	2		Adams Express	400	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
70	40½	5	Adams Exp pf	10	43	43	43	
16½	6⅝	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
62½	34½	4½†	Air Reduction	400	38	37¾	38	38½
16⅜	8¼	.50	Alaska-Juneau	400	9⅜	9½	9⅜	9¾
1¼	⅛		Allegheny Corp	1300	⅛	⅛	⅛	1
3⅝	1½		Allegh pf ww xxx	300	1½	1½	1½	
87½	49	.60	Allied Chem	4100	52⅜	52¼	53⅛	53⅝
13⅜	5¾	.50	Allis Chalmers	1200	6	5½	6	
16½	6	2	Amerada	1100	15½	15½	15½	15⅝
18½	7¼		Am Bank Note	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
47	22	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	31	31	31	
90	50	7	Tm Brake S&F pf	10	50	50	50	50
73⅞	35¾	5†	Am Can	4100	38⅛	37¾	37⅝	38
49⅞	20¼	7	Am Car & F pf	10	20⅞	20	20	20
9¼	2¼		Am & For Pow	400	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
38⅛	7		Am & For Pow ?	100	7	7	7	7⅛
21⅝	1⅛	2	Am Ice	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15½
8½	3¾		Am International	400	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	4
44⅜	30¼	7	Am Loco pf	100	32½	32½	32½	34½
6⅝	2¼		Am Metal	100	2¾	2¾	2½	
19½	9¼		Am Metal 6%	100	10	9¼	9¼	
16⅞	6	1	Am Power & Lt	1200	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
8½	4		Am Radiator	400	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
13	4⅞		Am Rolling Mill	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	5
29¼	14	3	Am Safety Razor	100	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
18⅝	7⅛		Am Smelt & Ref	400	8½	8¼	8⅜	8½
88⅛	58	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	58	58	58	
137⅝	93	9	Am Tel & Tel	9100	96	94½	96	95½
5⅝	2		Am Woolen	100	2	2	2	
30⅞	15½		Am Woolen pf	100	22½	22½	22½	22⅞
5	2½		Am Writ Pap pf	100	2½	2½	2½	
3⅜	1⅛		Am Zinc Lead & S	300	2	2	2	
12⅜	4½		Anaconda Cop	1300	4¾	4⅜	4¾	4⅞
44	24¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	
1⅛	½		Armour Ill B	20	½	½	½	½
94	27⅝	4	Atchison T&SF	1400	29½	28½	29¼	29
41½	10½	4	Atl Coast Line	100	10½	10½	10½	11
12⅞	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	1900	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
151¾	28¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	3200	33⅝	32¼	33¼	32¾
3½	2⅜		Aviation Corp Del	1700	2⅝	2¼	2¼	2⅜
			—B—					
21⅜	5½		Balt & Ohio	2700	5¾	5½	5⅝	5½
41½	7		Balt & Ohio pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
99	72⅝	2	Bamberger pf	50	74	73½	74	
5⅞	4		Barnsdall A	400	4⅛	4	4⅛	4¼
43½	7		Beatrice Cream	100	18	18	18	17¾
18¾	5⅜	.60	Bendix Aviation	400	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
23⅜	7⅞		Best & Co	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
24⅞	12		Bethlehem Steel	400	13¼	12⅝	13¼	12¾
74	32	7	Beth Steel pf	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	33
22¼	6½		Bohn Alum & Br	100	6½	6⅛	6½	6⅜
43⅜	26⅜	3†	Borden	1300	28	28	28	27¾
12⅝	4	1	Borg Warner	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
11¾	4¼	1	Briggs Mfg	400	4½	4⅜	4½	4½
10½	5	1	Briggs & Strat	400	5	5	5	5
50¼	35⅜	3	Brooklyn Man T	7300	35½	33⅛	34⅜	35⅛
78⅜	63	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	63	63	63	63½
5	2½		Bucyrus Erie	100	2½	2½	2½	
13	6¾	.80	Burroughs Add	200	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
21¾	4¼	2½	Bush Terminal	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
			—C—					
13½	6¾	1.20	Canada Dry	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	
20⅝	10⅛	1¼	Canadian Pacific	1200	10¼	10	10⅛	10½
20	15	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	15
43⅜	17½		Case Thresh	2100	20	19½	20	19¼
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	20	35¼	35¼	35¼	32½
15	5½	1	Caterpillar Trac	100	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	5⅝
70⅝	6½	2	Chesapeake Corp	200	8½	8	8½	8⅝
31½	12¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	700	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	14⅞
4⅜	1¾		Chi & Gt West	300	1¾	1¾	1⅝	
1¾	⅝		Chi Mil & St P	100	1	1	1	
12⅝	2¾		Chi & N'western	500	3	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
16⅜	2½		Chi Rock Isl & P	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
27½	4¾		Chi RI&P 7%	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
15¾	6	1	Chrysler	8100	6½	6	6¼	6½
28½	15	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	100	16	16	16	16⅛
66	55	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	59½	59½	59½	59½
2¼	⅜		City Stores	400	⅜	½	⅜	
96	95	7	Chiett Pbdy pf	10	95	95	95	
31½	13½	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	5800	14¾	13¾	14½	14⅝
16½	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	1800	8	7½	8	7½
11	4⅜	1	Comm Credit	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
21¼	15	1¾	Comm Cred pf	20	15	15	15	
68⅜	47	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	50	50	50	
27⅞	12⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	200	14	14	14	14
10¼	9¼	.60	Comm Solvents	2900	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¼
4⅞	2¼	.30	Comwith & So	1800	2½	2½	2½	2½
11	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	300	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛
5⅜	1⅜		Consol Film Ind	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
11⅜	4½	2	Consol Film 1 pf	1700	5¾	4½	4½	6⅛
68¾	44⅞	4	Consol Gas	5000	46¼	45¼	46¼	45⅞
10⅞	6	1	Consol Laundries	400	6¼	6	6¼	6½
7⅛	4½		Consol Oil	3600	5⅜	5	5	5⅜
⅜	⅛		Consol Textile	100	¼	¼	¼	
96	79	8	Consol Oil pf	500	83	82	83	
41	20¼	2½	Cont Can	400	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	22½
4¾	3		Cont Dia Fibre	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
25¼	8⅜	2.40	Cont Insurance	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
1¾	⅞		Cont Motors	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7	4⅜		Cont Oil	800	5¼	5	5⅛	5
⅛	⅛		Cont Shares	400	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
47⅜	29⅛	3	Corn Products	700	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	32½
4¾	2		Coty	2800	2¼	2	2	2¼
19⅛	10¼		Crex Carpet	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅝
49⅞	15¼		Crucible Steel pf	80	18½	18	18	16½
1¾	⅛		Cuban Am Sug	400	½	½	½	½
35½	21⅞	4	Cudahy Packing	100	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	22
2¾	⅞		Curtiss-Wright	1300	1⅛	1	1	1
3⅜	1½		Curtiss-Wright A	100	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	1⅜
10	5		Cutler Hammer	100	5	5	5	5½
			—D—					
5¼	4⅛	.60	Davega Stores	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
15¼	6⅞	.40	Deere & Co pf	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7
9	2		Denver R G pf	200	2¼	2	2	
122	79	8	Detroit Edison	200	2¼	2	2	
15⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	500	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	13
11⅜	8½	1.20	Dome Mines	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	
59¾	25½	3	Du Pont de Nem	2400	29¾	29	29¾	29½
			—E—					
5¼	1⅛		Eastern Roll Mill	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
87⅛	58¾	5	Eastman Kodak	900	43¼	42⅝	42⅝	42½
32¾	10¼	4	Elec Auto-Lite	400	11	11	11	10⅝
8	4¼	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	300	4½	4¼	4⅛	4½
4	1¼		Elec & Mus ltd	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
16⅜	5	1	Elec Pow & Lt	1500	5¼	5	5	5¼
64	21	7	Elec Pow & L pf	200	21	21	21	21½
55½	15	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	15	15	15	
51	30	5	Engineers P S 6pf	100	30	30	30	30
			—F—					
27¾	8¼	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	400	8¾	8¼	8⅝	8½
94	80	6½	Filene's pf	130	82½	82	82	
15⅜	11½	1	Firestone T & R	300	12	11⅞	12	11⅞
50½	47⅜	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	48¼	48½	48½	48½
53	38	2½	First Nat Stores	600	41	40½	40⅝	41
12	4½		Foster-Wheeler	200	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
21½	14	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	200	14½	14½	14½	14⅝
4½	1⅛		Foundation	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5⅜	1½		Fox Film A	400	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
19½	13⅜	2	Freeport Texas	700	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13½
			—G—					
35¾	12	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	100	13	13	13	12⅞
15½	7¼	1	Gen Asphalt	100	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
16½	5⅝		Gen Cable pf	100	6⅛	6	6	
166ff	12⅜	1	Gen Electric	2100	13½	13¼	13½	13¼
11¼	10¾	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1400	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11⅛
40½	27	3	Gen Foods	3600	27¼	26⅞	27	27⅜
2¾	⅞	6	Gen Gas &2E A	100	1	1	1	
24⅝	9⅞	1	Gen Motors	4800	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10⅜
10	5½	1	Gen Print Ink	100	5½	5½	5½	
5	1		Gen Pub Service	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
28⅝	11	3	Gen Ry Signal	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	
1¼	¼		Gen Realty	100	¼	¼	¼	
1½	¼		Gen Thea Equip	400	¼	¼	¼	¼
24¼	10⅝	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1900	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	14¼
6½	2⅜		Globe (Adolf)	100	3	3	3	3
19⅝	11⅛	1.60	Gold Dust	800	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11½
5⅝	2⅞		Goodrich	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
18¾	7⅜		Goodyear	500	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	8
14½	7¼		Gotham Silk Hos	500	12⅜	12¼	12½	13
4⅝	1½		Graham Paige	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7¾	3⅜		Granby	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
3	⅜		Grand-Sil Stores	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	
30¼	17¼	1	Grant (WT)	200	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½
25	7⅜	2	Great Nor pf	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
1¾	½		Grigsby-Grunow	900	¾	¾	¾	¾
			—H—					
70	37	7	Hanna (MA) pf	30	37	37	37	37
95	71	7	Hercules Powd pf	140	71	71	71	71
131	110	9	Homestake M	100	125	125	125	
5½	2½		Houston Oil new	300	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
11¾	3⅜		Hudson Motor	500	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
			—I—					
18¼	6⅜		Ill Central	100	7	7	7	7
36	20½	4	Ill Central LL	20	22	21½	21½	
30⅜	18½	4	Indus Rayon	400	18½	18	18	20
39½	14¾	3	Ingersoll-Rand	300	17	17	17	17¼
8	4½	.50†	Insuranshare Md	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
3⅞	2¼	.36	Insuranshare Md	100	2½	2¼	2¼	
117	72⅛	6†	Int Business M	300	74⅜	74	74⅜	74
5¼	1¾	.40	Int Carriers	700	1¾	1¾	1¾	
18¾	7½	2	Int Cement	300	7½	7½	7½	
1⅞	⅜		Int Combustion	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
29¾	15⅜	1.80	Int Harvester	800	17½	17	17½	17½
11⅝	5½	2b	Int Hydroelec	400	6	6	6	6¼
6	1½		Int Merc Marine	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
9¼	4¾		Int Nickel	800	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
23¼	14	1.50	Int Salt	100	13½	13½	13½	13
12¼	3¾		Int Tel & Tel	3200	4	3½	4	3¾
			—J—					
35	20	4½†	Jewel Tea	100	20½	20½	20½	20½
25½	10¼		Johns Manville	600	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11¾
			—K—					
13¼	4½		Kan C & South	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
9¼	3½	.80	Kaufman D St	500	3½	3	3¼	4
2⅞	⅞		Kelly-Springfield	2600	1	1	1	1
10⅜	2¾		Kelvinator Corp	800	3⅜	3½	3½	3⅝
13	5½		Kennecott Cop	900	6¾	6½	6½	6⅝
2½	½		Kinney & Co	100	1	1	1	
13⅛	5		Kinney pf	10	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5½
19	8¾	1.60	Kresge	900	10	9½	10	10
			—L—					
6½	3⅝		Lehigh Port Cem	300	4½	4	4	
75	40	7	Lehigh P Cem pf	120	60	60	60	
48⅝	31⅝	2.40	Lehman Corp	100	35½	35¼	35½	35½
34	17⅝	4†	Loew's Inc	8300	18⅜	17⅝	18⅜	18
72	54¼	6½	Loews pf	600	59½	54¼	59	57¾
4⅜	2½		Lorl Inc	400	2½	2½	2½	2½
36⅝	20	3†	Loose-Wiles Biso	1100	21½	20	20	22
32⅜	8½		Louisville & N	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
			—M—					
21	12	2	McCall Corp	200	12	12	12	12½
62	20	6	McCrory pf	10	24½	24½	24½	22½
16½	13¼	1	McIntyre Porcu	500	13½	13¼	13¼	13½
62¼	30¼	4	McKeesport Tin	300	33	31⅜	32	32
18½	12¼	1	Mack Trucks	200	13	13	13	13
60⅜	24½	3	Macy (RH) & Co	300	25¾	25⅝	25¾	26¼
46⅜	25½	7	Man Elv gtd	10	31	31	31	
20¾	7		Man Elv ing	800	8	7½	7½	8
13¼	7⅞	.80	Marine Mid	2700	8	7⅞	8	8⅛
9	4		Market St Ry ppf	100	4	4	4	
11½	6	1	Marlin-Rockwell	100	6¾	6¼	6⅜	
20⅞	9¾	2	Mathieson Alkali	100	10½	10½	10½	11
22¼	17	1.89	Met-Gldwyn pf	100	17	17	17	17⅜
4¼	2		Miami Cop	100	2	2	2	2
6½	3¾		Mid-Cont Pet	700	5¼	5	5	5
10	2½		Midland Steel	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
21⅞	5½		Mo K&T pf	100	6½	6½	6½	5¾
26	3¼		Mo Pacific pf	400	4	4	4	4
11¼	5½		Montgom Ward	5700	5½	5½	5⅝	6⅛
6½	3		Motor Wheel	100	3	3	3	
13⅜	4½		Mullins Mfg	300	4½	4½	4½	5
27	13½		Mullins pf	10	13½	13½	13½	13⅝
			—N—					
19¼	9	2	Nash Motors	400	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
3⅞	1¾		Nat Acme	300	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
46⅞	29¼	2.80	Nat Biscuit	600	33½	32⅝	33⅜	33½
31⅜	19	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	3900	19¾	19½	19¾	19¾
125	99¾	7	Nat Lead pf A	60	103	103	103	101¾
16⅝	8¾	2.1	Nat Pow & Lt	1200	10½	10¼	10¼	10⅜
23½	15⅛	1	Nat Steel	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝
34	15½		Nat Supply pf	30	16½	15½	15½	
17⅜	5½		Nat Surety	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅜
6⅜	2¾		Nevada Cons Cop	600	3½	3½	3½	3¼
2½	2		Newport Indus	300	2	2	2	
36⅜	11½		NY Central	4700	11½	11½	11½	11⅝
125	82¼	5	NY & Harlem	100	90	87¼	88	
31⅝	7½		NY NH & H	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
8¾	5⅜		NY Ont & W	300	5½	5½	5½	5⅞
17⅞	11¼	.50d	Noranda M	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	13
135	72	10	Norfolk & West	100	76	76	76	80
40	19⅜	10a	North American	3000	20	19½	20	19⅝
47⅜	35¼	3	North Amer pf	500	37⅞	37	37	
86⅛	66	6	No Am Edison pf	100	71	71	71	
23¼	7⅜		Northern Pacific	300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
28	18	3	Northwestern Tel	10	18	18	18	18
1¾	¾		Norwalk Tire	300	1	1	1	1
18¼	15		Norwalk Tire pf	20	15	15	15	
			—O—					
8½	5		Ohio Oil	1600	8½	7¾	7¾	8½
22½	11	2	Otis Elevator	200	11½	11½	11½	11½
14	3½		Otis Steel ppf	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	3¾
			—P—					
37	21	2	Pacific Gas&El	500	22	21¾	22	21½
41¾	28	3	Pacific Lighting	200	28	28	28	28½
104¾	68⅛	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	10	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68½
5¼	2		Packard Motor	400	2½	2	2½	2½
8	3½		Panhandle pf	40	3½	3½	3½	4
11½	1¾		Paramount Pub	4700	2	1⅞	1	1⅞
32¾	20	1	Penick & Ford	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
6	3¾		Penn Dixie C pf	100	4½	4½	4½	
34½	19¼	2.40	Penney (JC)	200	20¼	20⅛	20¼	20¼
91	76½	6	Penney (JC) pf	100	76½	76½	76½	
23⅜	9¼		Pennsylvania RR	400	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9⅜
121	50¼	8	Peoples GasLt&C	200	60	59½	59⅞	59¾
4⅞	3		Petroleum	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
8½	4		Philphs Dodge	1200	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
73	51	6	Phila Co pf n	100	51	51	51	
6½	2⅜		Phila & Reading	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
6½	3½		Phillips Pet	900	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
7¼	3½		Pierce Oil pf	400	4½	4½	4½	5
9¾	5¾		Prairie Pipe Line	200	7¼	7	7¼	7½
42¾	25½	2.40	Procter & Gam	400	29¼	28¾	28¾	29⅜
1⅜	¼		Prod & Refiners	100	¼	¼	¼	¼
60	38¼	3.40	Public Service	1200	41	40¾	41	41
100⅝	81½	6	Pub Serv 7%	100	81¾	81¾	81¾	81½
28	13¼	3	Pullman	500	13⅝	13½	13½	14¼
5⅛	3¼		Pure Oil	200	4	4	4	3⅞
60½	50	8	Pure Oil pf	20	54	54	54	54
			—R—					
10⅜	3¾		Radio Corp Amer	1900	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
32⅞	16	3.50	Radio pf A	100	16	16	16	
18⅞	6		Radio pf BB	200	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6½
3⅜	1½		Reo Motors	200	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
6⅛	2⅞		Republic I & S	200	3	2⅞	3	3
10	6	1.50	Reynolds Metal	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾
¾	⅜		Richfield Oil	100	½	½	½	
23	12⅛		Royal Dutch	800	16½	15¾	16⅛	16⅛
			—S—					
59¼	39	5	Safeway Stores	400	44	43½	44	43¾
18½	5⅛		St Joseph Lead	200	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
11⅜	3		StL Sou'western	100	3	3	3	
⅛	⅛		Seaboard Air L	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9⅝	6⅜	.40	Seaboard Oil	700	8¾	8¼	8⅜	8⅜
37⅜	15	2½§	Sears Roebuck	700	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	17¼
5⅜	1¾		Servel Inc	300	2⅛	2	2	2
5	1⅜		Sharon Stl Hoop	100	2	2	2	1⅝
4½	2½		Shell Union Oil	100	3	3	3

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Trade Still Awaits Budget Balancing—Situation Abroad Cloudy

The various influences that have held back business in the United States this year continue to retard the wheels of trade and commerce, but signs are not wanting that the constructive plans thus far put into operation by several Government agencies are beginning to have an effect.

Unwilling to await the prolongation of a "sackcloth-and-ashes" period, during which trade is supposed to be getting ready to be good, or perhaps impatient of the snaillike pace of recovery, one of the most powerful groups of leaders ever gathered together in this country have met as a committee in New York to consider methods for putting to work the hundreds of millions of dollars made available by the Federal Reserve's policy of easy credit.

Headed by Owen D. Young, chairman of the General Electric Company, and made up of some of the chief executives of the country's largest banks and industrial corporations, the committee aims to make effective the Federal Reserve's credit expansion program by bringing together the projects in need of funds and the vast surplus of idle money which could bring those projects to fruition and employ hundreds of thousands of men now seeking work.

Included in the objective of this new voluntary committee is an increase in commodity prices, aid to agriculture and the financing of homes. President Hoover has expressed his whole-hearted approval of this new move for recovery, and hopes that other districts in the country will follow the New York example.

Unemployment Relief Plans

Another development of importance was the counter proposal to President Hoover's relief plan of the Democratic special Senate committee. This plan, which is in the large unemployment relief program of Speaker Garner, supplemented by suggestions of Senator Robinson, calls for a $1,000,000,000 bond issue for public works, an increase in the capitalization of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and an appropriation of $300,000,000 for direct relief, and the President authorized to use $100,000,000 to relieve extreme suffering in any part of the country.

The delay in the Senate over the tax bill is one of the chief deterrent influences to a revival of confidence and the inauguration of industrial programs. While everyone takes for granted that the budget will be balanced, the pulling and hauling of special interests and the inability of the legislators to take a broad national view of the situation has made for much uncertainty.

Economists are gratified that such measures as the bonus bill, the Goldsborough bill and other outright inflationary proposals appear to be doomed. The courageous speech of Ex-Governor Alfred E. Smith calling for cooperation of every member of Congress, demanding rigid economy, reorganization of the government bureaus in line with President Hoover's requests, retrenchment in veterans' relief and action on international debts found favor throughout the country, and illustrated the impatience of Democrats and Republicans alike over dilatory methods at Washington.

Business More Stable

Business has been showing signs of stability. There was a decline in April as compared with March, but an upward trend has become apparent in certain lines during May. Retailers report goods sold exceeded expectations where promotion sales were held. Women's apparel continues to make the best relative showing. Wholesalers report moderate gains in general merchandise, jewelry and clothing.

Industrial activity is steadier, with steel production holding around 25 per cent of rated capacity. Railroad needs seem low, but auto demand is heavier. Automobile output is being stepped up gradually, with production of 200,000 units expected in May or nearly twice the average monthly output for the first quarter. Leather trading is somewhat better, and shoe production is increasing in spots.

Commodity prices show no strength. Figures for freight carloadings make unfavorable comparisons with a year ago, and the production of electricity is still near the low. Bank clearings this week were 48 per cent under a year ago according to Dun's Review, and failures increased to 720 compared with 662 last week and 514 in the like 1931 week.

Foreign Situation Cloudy

The stock market has shown alternate strength and weakness. It is now near the low for the present bear market awaiting a definite turn in the business tide. Bonds, too, have been unimpressive, reflecting current uncertainties.

The international situation remains unclarified. The slaving of the Japanese Premier reveals political intrigue and division in the Empire, said to indicate the spread of pacifism. The Soviet is mobilizing its reserves of men from 20 to 23 years of age, action regarded as a demonstration of force in view of Manchurian events.

English trade is declining as shown by April figures, with imports off 12.9 per cent from March, while exports were up 11.5 per cent. Unemployment at 2,652,000 was 132,000 higher than a year ago.

Germany has shown improvement in the domestic credit situation, and some firmness is evident in the security market. Seasonal advances in industry, however, are below the average of recent years. The budget is balanced at 8,300,000,000 marks.

Trade of the Netherlands holds steady. In Norway and Sweden foreign trade fell off from a year ago

BROKERS' LOANS AT NEW LOW

WASHINGTON, May 21—Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City decreased $34,000,000 during the week ended May 18 to a new low at $414,000,000. This compares with the previous low of $438,000,000 on May 11 and with $1,631,000,000 on May 20, 1931.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	9	9
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	8	8
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	67	67
Amer & Foreign Pw 5s 2030	25	25
Amer Smelting 5s '47	78	78
Amer T&T 4s '36	99¾	99¾
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	99½	99½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	101⅞	101⅞
Amer T&T 6½s reg	96½	96½
Amer T&T deb 5s '80	97¾	97¼
Amer T&T 5s '65	97¼	97
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	102¼	101⅝
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	77	76½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	58	58
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	18	18
Armour & Co 4½s '39	63	62⅝
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	53¼	52
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	54	54
Atch T&SF 4s reg	77	77
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	81	80¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	73	73
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	94	94
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	97	97
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	61½	60
Balt & Ohio 4½s '60	40	40
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	19½	19
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	33	33
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	53	53
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	39	38
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	51	51
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	70	70
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	80	80
Boston & Maine 5s '67	48⅛	48⅛
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	35	35
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102¾	102¾
Bklyn-Man Tr st 6s '68	83½	82½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	70	70
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	105¾	105¾
Buff R & P 4½s 57	30	30
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	79½	78
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	76⅞	76¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	77	77
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	79¾	79¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	84	83
Can North deb 6½s '46	96½	96½
Can North deb 7s '40	95½	95
Can Pacific deb 4s	55½	54¾
Can Pacific 4½s '60	63½	63½
Can Pacific 5s '54	68	68
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	30½	30½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	18	18
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	62½	62½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	60	60
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	71	71
Certainteed 5½s '48	25	25
Ches Corp 5s '47	41	41
Ches & O con 5s '39	99	98¼
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	82	82
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	85	85
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	9½	8
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	30¾	30
Chicago M St P&Pac adj 2000	3⅜	3⅛
Chicago M St P&Pac 5s '75	18	17⅜
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	45	45
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	11¼	10⅜
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	63	63
Chicago Railway 5s '27	41	41
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	27	26½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	20¼	20
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	11⅞	11⅛
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	18½	18½
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	100½	100½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	83	87¾
Cin Un Terminal 5s	98	97½
Clev Cin C St L 4½s E '77	35	32
Cleve Un Term 4½s '77	60	59
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	70	70
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	42¼	42¼
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	66	66
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	66	65
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	81¾	81¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	83⅝	83⅝
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	15¼	15
Con Gas 4½s '51	91¼	91
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	102	101¾
Container Corp 5s ct '43	9½	9½
Container Corp 6s '46	22	21
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	64½	64½
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	50	50
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	17	17
Cuba RR 6s '36	31	31
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	34	34
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	70	70
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	37⅜	37
Den & Rio G W 5s '55	11	10
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	92¼	91¾
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101½	101½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100½	100½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	70	70
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	98¼	97⅞
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	67	67
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	28	28
Erie RR ref 5s '67	18	17⅝
Erie RR gen lien	37	37
Erie RR gen 5s '75	18	17⅞
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	99½	99½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	47¼	47¼
Fla East Coast 5s '74	4	3¼
Gannett 6s '43	74	74
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	43	42
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	100½	100½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	40	40
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	27½	27½
Goodrich 6s '45	40¼	40
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	77½	77½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	65	65
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	93¼	92½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	95¾	95
Great Northern 4¼s '61	70	65¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	60½	60
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	29	29
Hudson Coal 5s '62	27¾	27¾
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	35½	35½
Hudson & Man rfg 6s '57	72	71
Humble Oil 5s '37	98¾	98¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅝	100⅛
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101¾	101¾
Ill Central 4s '53	28½	28½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	35	35
Ill Central 4¾s '66	36	36
Ill Central C StL&NO 4½s '63	38	38
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98	97¼
Inland Steel 4½s A '73	83¼	82¼
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	61	59
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	29½	29½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	1	75
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	41	40½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	40½	40
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	22	21½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	58¼	58
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	44¼	44¼
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	42	42
Int Paper 6s '55	18⅝	18
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	28	28
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	30¼	30¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	18½	17⅝
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	21½	21⅛
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	21¼	21
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	40	40
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	93½	93½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	53	52½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	36	36
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	80¾	80¾
Ka Gas & Elec 4½s '80	82	81
Keith Orpheum Albee 6s	31	30
Kings Co El 4s '49	67	67
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	51½	51
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	78	78
L'Autaro 6s '54	1¾	1¾
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	51	51
Lehigh Val Coal 5s "34	100¼	100¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41	70	67⅞
L&N 4s	80	80
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	50	50
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	56	56
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	30¼	29¾
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	65½	65½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	62	61
Metro Edison 4½s '68	73	72½
Metro Water 5½s '50	45	44
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	83	83
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	77½	77½
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	1	1
Min & StL con 5s '34	4	3¼
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	58	58
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	41¼	41¼
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	10⅝	10
Mo Pacific 5s P '77	26	25½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	25¾	25¾
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	26	25¾
Mo Pac 5s I '81	26	25¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	8½	8
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	7¾	7¾
Mobile & O mort 5s '47	9¾	9¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	62½	62½
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	71¾	71
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	79½	79
Nat Steel 5s	62	60
New Eng T&T 5s '52	102½	103½
N O T & M 5s B '54	20	20
N O T & M 5½s '56	22	22
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	72	72
NYC&HR 4½s N	35	33½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	35	33½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	41	40½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	50	50
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	15	14½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	18	17½
NY Chi & StL 6s '32	27½	26
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	108½	107¾
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	93	93
NY GELH&P 5s 48	106¾	106¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	58	57
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	34	34
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	101½	101½
NY Steam Corp 6s '56	93	92¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100	99¾
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	33⅜	33½
Niag Share 5½s '50	53	53
Norf & W div 4s 44	92½	92¼
Norf & W 6s	102⅜	102⅜
North Am Co 5s '61	72	70
Nor Am Ed 5s C '59	66½	65
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	72	71
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	55½	55½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	94⅜	93¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	87½	87½
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	96	96
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	69	68¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101¼	100⅜
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	100	100
Paramount Public 5½s '50	16	13
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	38½	38½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	16½	15½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	29	29
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	82½	82
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	43	42½
Penn Railroad 6s '64	60	60
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	69¾	69¾
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	82¾	82¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	55	55
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	75½	75¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	98½	98½
Phila Read C&I 6s '49	36	35
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	85½	85½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	48¼	49
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	17⅝	17
Pub Svc E&G 4s	89¾	89¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	96¼	96¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	97½	97½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	75	75
Pure Oil 5½s '40	70¼	69½
Purity Baking 5s '48	96	96
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	35½	35
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	20	20
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	7½	7½
St Louis & SF 4s A 50	15	15
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	11	10½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	18¼	18¼
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	50½	50
Celeto Val & NE 4s '80	80	80
Seabd A L 6s ct	2¾	2½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	64¼	64¼
Shell Union 5s '47	62	61½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	61	61
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	22	22
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '36	84½	84½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	86½	86¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	90¼	90¼
Smith A O 6½s '33	97	97
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	70	70
Southern Bell T&T 5s '41	101½	101½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	63¾	62½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	37	37
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	36	36
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	36½	35
Southern Pacific SF Tr 6s '50	59½	59¾
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	56	56
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	18	17½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	24¾	24
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	24½	23½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101	100⅞
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	88½	88
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	83	83
Ter RR Assn StL rfg 4s '53	74½	74½
Texas Corp 5s '44	77¼	76½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	82¾	82¾
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	35	35
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	30½	30½
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	25	25
Third Ave adj 5s '60	26	25¾
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	50¼	50¼
Union El L & P 5½s '54	99⅞	99⅞
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	95¼	95¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	90¼	90¼
Union Pacific 4s '63	60½	60
Union Pacific 4½s '67	66	66
US Rubber Co 5s '47	35	35
Util Pow & Lt 5s '50 ww	18½	18
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	99	98
Walworth 6s '45	13	13
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	18⅝	18⅝
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	100	99
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	14	14
Warren Bros 6s '41	28	28
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	102	101¾
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	101¼	101¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	38½	38½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	26	25⅝
Western Union 6½s '36	62	.62
Western Union 5s '60	44½	44½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	40	40
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	74	74
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	30	30
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	48¾	47½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last May 21	Last May 20
3½s '47	100.12	100.8	100.12	100.9
1st 4¼s '47	101.12	101.8	101.8	101.5
4th 4¼s '38	102.2	101.31	102	101.27
4th 4¼s reg	101.31	101.31	101.31	101.27
US 3s '55	90	89.16	90	88.14
US 3½s '49	90.28	90.2	90.28	89.20
US 3½s '43 Mar	96	95.14	96	95.4
US 3½s '43 June	96.3	95.27	96.3	95.12
US 3½s '47	96	95.13	96	95.14
US 3½s '56	97.24	97.1	97.20	97.1
US 4s '54	100.2	99.20	100	99.00
US 4¼s '52	102.28	102.8	102.28	101.20

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	19		17¾
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	71⅞		71⅞
Akershus 5s '63	56⅞		56⅞
Antwerp 5s '58	67½		67½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	37¼		37¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	43¼		43¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	43¾		43¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	44½		43¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	43¾		43¾
Australia 4½s '56	38½		36
Australia 5s '55	61½		61½
Australia 5s '57	62		62
Austria (Gov) 7s '53	83		82
Austria (Upper) 6½s '37	20		20
Belgium (King) 6s '55	84½		84½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	91½		91½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	95½		95½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	95½		95¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	24		24
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	21⅝		21⅝
Berlin Elec 6s '55	21		21
Bogota (City) 8s '45	9		9
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103¾		103⅝
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	15¼		15¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	16¾		16¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	17		16¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	19¼		19¼
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	37		35½
Bremen 7s '35	35		34⅝
Brisbane 5s '57	44⅞		44⅞
Brisbane 5s '58	43½		43½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	16⅜		16
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	26		25½
Buenos Aires 6s (Prov) 6½s '61	26		25
Bulgaria 7s '67	13		13
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	10⅜		10⅜
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	93¼		93m
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	76		75¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	92⅞		92½
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	72		72
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	9		8
Chile (Bank) 6⅜s '61	24¼		23
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	6½		6
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	6		6
Chilean Loan 7s '60	5		5
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	17½		17½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	23		23
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	26		25½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	25¾		25¾
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	32½		32
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	66¾		66¾
Cuba (Rep) 5s '04) '44	88		88
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	87		87
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	76½		76½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '46	85½		85½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	77		77
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	77		77
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	57⅜		57
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	69⅛		69⅛
Denmark (King) 6s '42	72		71½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	63		63
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	34		34
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	32		32
Duke Price Power 6s '66	52½		52½
Dutch El sf 6s '62	81½		81½
Estonia Bank 7s '67	37½		37½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	49		48
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	53¼		53¼
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	2		2
French (Rep) 7s '49	113⅜		113⅜
French (Rep) 7½s '41	121½		120⅞
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	27½		27½
German 7s '49	46¼		45½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	24		23½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	22½		21¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '60	22		22
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	46		46
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	27		27
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	34		34
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	30½		29⅞
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	57		57
Hamburg 6s '40	20		21⅜
Helsingfors 6s '60	44½		44½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s R '61	17		17
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s S '61	18		17
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	18¾		18
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	86¼		86¼
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	76⅞		76⅞
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	66		66
Italy (King) 7s '51	88		87¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	46		46
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	55¾		55¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	67¼		66¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	33		33
Karstadt 6s '43	14		14
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	60		60
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103¾		103⅜
Medellin 6½s '54	8½		8
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	14		14
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	10½		10½
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	77¾		77¾
New South Wales 5s '57	56½		56½
New South Wales 5s '58	57		57
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105¼		105¼
North German Lloyd 6s '47	18⅝		18¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	73⅜		73⅜
Norway (King) 6s '44	77¼		77¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	77½		77½
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	45		45
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	48½		48½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	51¾		51¼
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s 58	103⅞		103⅞
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	104		104
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103		102½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	42¾		42½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	47¾		47¾
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	67½		67½
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	10¾		10⅝
Prussia 6½s '51	17¾		17¾
Queensland (State) 6s '47	62¼		62
Queensland (State) 7s '41	77		77
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	20½		20½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '58 ww	20½		20½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	6½		6½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	7½		7
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	6¾		6½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	65½		64¾
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	69½		69½
Roumania 7s '59	30		30
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	36		36
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	12		12
Sao Paulo (Stact) 8s '68	9¼		9¼
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	60		59⅞
Saon Pub Wks 6½s '51	17		17
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	19		18⅜
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	32¾		32¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	34		34
Siemens 6½s '51	28½		27¾
Sydney 5½s '55	45⅜		44⅝
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104½		104¼
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	99		99
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	45¼		45¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	50¾		50¾
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	36		36
Tyrol 7s '52	25		25
Uligawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	57½		57½
U K Gt Br &I 5½s '37	103¾		103¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	16		15¾
Unterelbe 6s '53	24		24
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	27¾		27¾
Vienna 6s '52	40½		40½
Venetian Mty Bk 7s '52	87		87
Warsaw 7s '58	32		31¾
Yokohama (City) 6s '61 Ind	52		53

PERE MARQUETTE ASKS LOAN

WASHINGTON, May 21—Pere Marquette Railway has asked Interstate Commerce Commission approval of a $3,000,000 three-year loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to finance maturity of an equal amount of its 4½ per cent bonds due Aug. 1, 1932. The road offers its first mortgage 4½ per cent gold bonds, Series C, as collateral.

ASSOCIATED SIMMONS HARDWARE

ST. LOUIS, May 21 (AP)—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed in Federal Court against the Associated Simmons Hardware Companies, parent concern for several subsidiary corporations, by three holders of the companies' gold debenture notes, who alleged the parent company is insolvent. A receivership suit was filed against the parent concern last week.

BULLISH CROP NEWS SENDS UP WHEAT MARKET

Smaller Acreage and Deterioration in West and Southwest Factors

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 21—Sentiment veered to the bull side to a greater extent late in the week in the wheat market, with a fair appreciation in prices.

This was due mainly to the deluge of bad crop reports coming in from the West and Southwest, but the formation of a group of financial and industrial leaders in the East for the purpose of starting a prosperity drive had some effect in giving buyers more confidence.

For some time past wheat has shown a disposition to work higher, but buying support has been half-hearted owing to the dismal outside influences. The demoralized stock market and pessimistic business reports in general have deterred many traders from buying anything, and as a result the most bullish winter wheat crop news in many years has been ignored to a great extent.

Bullish Wheat Crop News

Current crop reports indicate a yield of 70,000,000 to 85,000,000 bushels for Kansas, around 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels for Oklahoma, and 24,000,000 bushels for Nebraska.

In all of the hard winter wheat states the crop has failed to show the improvement expected, and in many sections there has been further deterioration.

Spring wheat conditions are favorable as to moisture for the present, but frequent rains will be needed. The crop is later than usual, and late reports indicate a smaller acreage than was seeded last

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

BRAVES SHUT OUT PHILLIES

Tribe Gains on Cubs—Cards Held to Two Safeties

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	22	10	.688
Boston	18	10	.643
Cincinnati	19	17	.528
St. Louis	15	17	.486
New York	11	14	.440
Philadelphia	13	18	.419
Brooklyn	12	18	.400
Pittsburgh	11	17	.393

RESULTS MAY 20

Boston 10, Philadelphia 0.
Cincinnati 3, Chicago 2 (11 innings).
New York 9, Brooklyn 4.
Pittsburgh 5, St. Louis 0.

Led by Huck Betts and Wes Schulmerich, the Boston Braves handed Philadelphia a 10-to-0 defeat at Braves Field Friday, in the opening game of a series between the two clubs. The victory enabled the Braves to move to within two full games of the leading Chicago Cubs, who were beaten by Cincinnati in 11 innings, 3 to 2. The New York Giants took possession of fifth place in the standing by beating Brooklyn, 9 to 4. The Pittsburgh Pirates shut out St. Louis in the remaining contest, 5 to 0.

It was the fifth straight victory this season for Huck Betts, against no defeats. The right-hander, last season with St. Paul, limited the hard-hitting Phillies to five scattered hits. The Braves gave him perfect support in the field as well as at the bat. Wes Schulmerich drove out two home runs for the Tribe, scoring three times. His total of circuit drives to date is six. Fritz Knothe hit three doubles and a single, accounting for four runs. The Braves drove Phil Collins out of the Phillie box in the fifth inning with a six-run attack.

Singles by Grantham and Babe Herman, followed by Andy High's triple, gave the Reds two runs in the last of the eleventh and a hard-fought victory over the Cubs. A single by Warneke, Richbourg's sacrifice and Billy Herman's double gave the Cubs a run in their half of the inning. Babe Herman's home run in the ninth kept the Reds in the running. Benny Frey pitched the first eight innings for the Reds, then was relieved by Johnson. Warneke, Chicago's brilliant rookie right-hander, pitched the entire game for the losers.

Larry French, veteran left-hander of the Pirates, yielded only two hits as he shut out the champion Cardinals. A double by Jimmy Collins in the seventh was the first hit and a double by Delker in the ninth with two out was the second. The Pirates made 13 hits off Derringer and Carleton, Paul Waner leading the attack with four doubles, a feat which ties a major league record. Traynor and Grace each made three safeties. Derringer was touched for 11 hits during the first eight innings.

Brooklyn's great right-hander, Dazzy Vance, was unable to check the Giants. He pitched for seven innings and part of the eighth, giving the McGrawmen nine hits. Each club connected with 11 safeties, but New York's came in the pinches. Carl Hubbell went the distance for the winners, and after a rather poor start settled down and pitched good ball. He also made two of his team's 11 hits. Jackson for the Giants and Wilson for the Dodgers hit home runs. The scores:

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	0	1	6	0	2	0	x	10	12	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3

Batteries—Betts and Hargrave; Collins, Grabowski, Dudley and Davis, Todd. Losing pitcher—Collins. Umpires—Rigler and Donnelly. Time—1h. 50m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—3	8	3	
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2	7	0	

Batteries—Frey, Johnson and Lombardi; Warneke and Hartnett. Winning pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Pfirman, Moran and Magerkurth. Time—2h. 19m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2—	5	13	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	2	0

Batteries—French and Grace; Derringer, Carleton and Mancuso. Losing pitcher—Derringer. Umpires—Klem and Stark. Time—1h. 39m.

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	3	0—	9	11	1
Brooklyn	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	4	11	1

Batteries—Hubbell and Hogan, O'Farrell; Vance, Thurston and Lopez. Losing pitcher—Vance. Umpires—Barr, Reardon and Quigley. Time—1h. 54m.

YALE EASILY BEATS PENN M. C. AT POLO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRYN MAWR, Penna., May 21—Yale's brilliant varsity pony polo team kept its slate clean here yesterday when it defeated the Pennsylvania Military College in a fast game 12 to 3. Running up a score of five goals in the first chukker, Yale never let up and it was simply a question of how big the score would be.

YALE		PENN. M. C.
No. 1—	M. G. Phipps	A. P. Hernig
2—	J. P. Mills	W. H. Nicholls Jr.
3—	S. B. Iglehart	J. L. Pickering
Back—	L. A. Baldwin	J. Poor

Score—Yale University 12, Pennsylvania Military College 3. Goals—Phipps 4, Iglehart 4, Mills 3, Baldwin for Yale; Hernig 2, Nicholls for Penn M. C. Referees—J. W. Maloney and Colonel Anderson. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	26	18	.591
Hollywood	27	19	.587
San Francisco	26	19	.578
Portland	23	23	.500
Oakland	22	23	.489
Sacramento	22	24	.478
Seattle	21	25	.457
Missions	15	31	.326

RESULTS MAY 20

Missions 5, Hollywood 2.
Oakland 11, Portland 2.
Seattle 7, Sacramento 4.
Los Angeles at San Francisco (postponed).

GERMANY LEADS, 2 TO 0

VIENNA, May 21 (AP)—Before a gallery of 3000, which includes Prince Lichtenstein, head of the International Tennis Association, Germany yesterday defeated Austria in the first two singles matches of their Davis Cup series. Daniel Prenn, Germany's No. 1, defeated Franz Matejka 6—2, 10—8, 6—1, and Gottfried von Cramm won from Hermann Artens 6—2, 6—0, 6—4.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Amherst 7, Union 2.
Colgate 6, Syracuse 1.
De Witt Clinton 7, C. C. N. Y. 0.
Springfield 6, Providence 1.

SPORTS BRITISH

BRITAIN AIMS TO SEND 120 ATHLETES TO LOS ANGELES

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

"WE WANT to send a team of 120 athletes to Los Angeles this summer—120 living witnesses to the truth that Malcolm Campbell is not a unique product of British sportsmanship, 120 missionaries for the prestige, the trade and the influence of Great Britain. We need £20,000 to make our position secure. It is for our country and it is for an ideal. Could any cause make a greater appeal to a gathering of Englishmen?"

Thus spoke Sir Harold Bowden, chairman of the Council of the British Olympic Association, at the Connaught Rooms here April 11, when he occupied the chair at the association's annual banquet. His appeal to the B. O. A. and, through it, to the general public, for funds to equip, transport and maintain Britain's representatives at the Xth Olympiad at Los Angeles this summer, marked the first really definite step in British preparations. The second is the gathering in of money; the third will be the finding of men and women who are able to make the journey and whose standard of achievement warrants their being sent. The banquet drew together a brilliant company of 350, including Mr. Ray Atherton, counselor to the American Embassy; Count Henri de Baillet Latour, president of the International Olympic Committee; Mr. D. J. Colville, M. P., representing the British National Government; Mr. Justice McCardie; Sir Malcolm Campbell, holder of the world's land speed record, and a host of notabilities in the realm of international sport.

Sir Harold Bowden made his appeal in the course of his response to the toast of "The British Olympic Association," and he went on:

"The whole world will be present at the Los Angeles Stadium. All people will be reading the results from day to day in their newspapers. They will be hearing descriptions by wireless, will be watching the scenes in their cinemas. If Britain does not play a leading part at Los Angeles, nothing will be more conspicuous in the eyes of the world than her failure to do so. That is why we welcome the presence this evening of a distinguished representative of the Government. We want it to be made absolutely clear to the nation that the Olympic Games are, for Britain, not merely a domestic matter, but a matter of international and imperial importance. The British Government agrees with that point of view.

"During the last ten years there has been a vastly increased interest in the games in this country, and, I believe, also in all parts of the world. The growth of Twickenham, the headquarters of Rugby football, has been phenomenal; the application for seats at the Wimbledon lawn tennis championships is out of all comparison with pre-war figures. The increase in the number of spectators is merely the reflection of the increase in the number of players. Spectators produce players, and I believe that it will very soon be found absolutely necessary to organize on a larger scale than ever before many of those Olympic sports that we have hitherto neglected to a great extent."

Sir Harold alluded whimsically to the possibility of creating a Ministry of Leisure. He said: "We have already a Ministry of Labor. The Minister of Leisure's job would be to see that the opportunity was given for people to acquire and indulge healthy tastes. It is what we do with our spare time that is, perhaps, most important. We are faced with the fact that the working day is getting shorter, the leisure time longer. Summer time has given us more daylight. The mechanization of labor processes is steadily reducing the number of hours during which our population can be productively employed. Women have successfully invaded what were previously men's exclusive preserves. Women's place—whether we like it or not—is no longer merely the home. What with women on the one hand and machines on the other, there is not going to be enough work to occupy our population for what we now regard as a working day. As the hours of labor gradually decrease, the hours of leisure will automatically increase. Something will have to be done about it, in the fullness of time."

Mr. Colville, who is Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, proposed the toast of "The British Olympic Association," and gave it as his opinion that the best international ambassadors were the sportsmen and sportswomen who exchanged visits and came to develop for each other the sort of respect and appreciation upon which real harmony rests. He confessed to being an ardent protectionist, politically, but could imagine nothing more beneficial than the freest of free trade in the import and export of athletes.

Lord Burghley, Olympic hurdles champion, and now a member of Parliament, revealed himself as an exceedingly graceful orator while giving the toast of "Our Guests," and, in passing, mentioned his hope that he may be good enough still to merit selection for the 1932 British team. Mr. Atherton, responding, stressed the warm welcome which awaited the British representatives in the United States. Count Baillet Letour also replied, as did Mr. Justice McCardie and Lord Riddell, a newspaper owner who has done much for the promotion of athletics in Britain. It was hoped that Sir John Simon, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Secretary for the Dominions, would be present; but the former was absent at an international conference in Geneva, and Mr. Thomas was occupied in the House of Commons with a debate upon Irish matters.

And so the British Olympic Association inaugurated its 1932 "push." The B. O. A., for over 26 years, has upheld Britain's interests in connection with all Olympic affairs, and its chief objects have been to insure the participation, both in Olympic Games and in international athletic congresses, of properly accredited representatives of Great Britain. The King is patron of the association, and with him, as vice-patrons are his sons, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and the Duke of Gloucester. Lord Desborough was the first chairman of the council. He was succeeded in 1913 by the late Duke of Somerset, who in turn was followed by the late Lord Downham, Earl Cadogan, Lord Rochdale and, now, Sir Harold Bowden.

Michigan Leads In 'Big Ten' Golf

BIG TEN GOLF TEAM STANDING
FIRST HALF

College	Strokes
Michigan	624
Minnesota	625
Northwestern	644
Illinois	650
Ohio State	655
Chicago	664
Wisconsin	673
Iowa	694

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 21—University of Michigan and University of Minnesota staged a close contest for the team honors here today in the annual golf championship tournament of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, playing on the local university's links. Michigan compiled a four-man total of 624 strokes, one under the mark claimed by Minnesota. Six other teams grossed so much higher in the first 36 holes they were hardly counted in for team chances in the last played today.

Two Gophers, Capt. E. R. Larson '33 and Edgar Bolstad '33, led the individual race with cards of 151 each. The latter is the younger brother of Lester Bolstad who won the Big Ten individual title twice. The crown is undefended this year as the 1931 winner, R. B. Martin '31, of Illinois, has graduated.

The leading individual scorers were as follows:

Player, Class, College	Score 36 holes
E. R. Larson '33, Minnesota	151
Edgar Bolstad '34, Minnesota	151
J. N. Fischer '34, Michigan	152
J. B. Reston Jr. '34, Illinois	155
E. C. Dayton '34, Michigan	156
R. H. Kepler '32, Ohio State	157
J. R. Lenfesty '32, Michigan	157
J. G. Florio '33, Ohio State	158
F. G. Damaske '32, Northwestern	159
R. H. Crowe '32, Illinois	159
A. H. Jolly '33, Michigan	159
C. R. Bloom '33, Minnesota	159

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Bowdoin 12, Bates 3.
Colby 8, Tufts 3.
Ithaca 8, St. Michael's 5.
Mass. State 11, Hamilton 3.
Minnesota 6, Wisconsin 2.
Oregon 3, Idaho 2.
Penn State 7, Colgate 4.
Syracuse 12, Oberlin 0.
Temple 8, C. C. N. Y. 3.
Upsala 12, Arnold 0.
Ursinus 10, Bucknell 7.
Washington 5, Oregon State 1.

ARMOUR AND SARAZEN SAIL

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—Tommy Armour, who won the British Open golf championship last year and Gene Sarazen, who finished in a tie for third place, sailed aboard the Bremen last night for England to compete in this year's open at Sandwich, starting June 6. The third leading American entrant, Macdonald Smith, has been in Great Britain for some time.

BUCKEYES HAVE 16 QUALIFIERS

Indiana, However, Still Favored to Win 'Big Ten' Track Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., May 21—Athletes from Ohio State University led the qualifying in 11 events of the thirty-second annual "Big Ten" track and field championships, in which preliminaries were held here yesterday. The Buckeyes placed 16 times, chiefly in the track events. University of Michigan, likewise strong on the cinder path, placed 15 times. University of Illinois and University of Iowa representatives came next with 12 places each.

Indiana University, which won the indoor championship last March for the first tie in its history, continued a favorite today, despite its placement of only 11. It is figured especially strong in the five events in which preliminaries were not held.

First places in each of the four heats of the 440-yard dash made Michigan look exceptionally formidable in this event and also forecast a possible victory in the one-mile relay in which the same quartet may perform. C. E. DeBaker '33 won the fastest heat in 49.8s. The Wolverine captain, E. F. Russell '32, Benjamin Gladding '32, and H. T. Ellerby Jr. '34 each won heats in 50 seconds.

Absence of J. W. Brooks '34 of Chicago in the century and furlong dashes and the low hurdles caused comment, as he is considered a top-notcher in all three events. He appeared, however, in the running broad jump, setting the qualifying pace of 23ft. 6in. H. A. Hellmich '34 of Illinois won the fastest heat of the 100 in 9.9s., while D. J. Bennett '34 of Ohio State was fastest at 200 yards with 21.9s.

Heats in both hurdles were won by J. A. C. Keller '33 of Ohio State and G. J. Saling '32 of Iowa, but the latter was faster each time. Saling did the 120-yard high hurdles in 14.5 seconds, only a tenth of a second behind the official world's record, which he has tied. The Hawkeye also ran the 220-yard low hurdles in 23.6 seconds.

Touring Indians Win From Oxford

ENGLISH INTER-COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Club	W	L	Ld on 1st in	Bd on 1st in	Ab'ed on w't rits	Pts
Lancashire	3	0	1	0	1	54
Kent	2	0	0	1	1	37
Derbyshire	2	1	0	0	0	30
Middlesex	1	0	1	2	0	28
Nottinghamshire	1	0	2	0	0	22
Sussex	1	0	1	1	0	21
Somersetshire	1	0	0	3	0	21
Gloucestershire	1	1	1	0	0	20
Northamptonshr.	1	2	0	1	0	18
Surrey	0	0	2	1	1	17
Leicestershire	1	2	0	0	0	15
Worcestershire	0	2	0	2	2	14
Essex	0	2	0	0	0	10
Warwickshire	0	1	1	0	1	9
Glamorganshire	0	2	0	0	1	4
Yorkshire	0	1	0	0	1	4
Hampshire	0	2	0	1	0	3

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 21—The touring Indians, who are rapidly establishing themselves as one of the strongest sides in English first-class cricket this season, defeated Oxford University yesterday by 8 wickets. The visitors laid foundation for this creditable success by scoring 324 in the first innings, thanks mainly to S. Wazir Ali and C. K. Nayudu, who hit 132 and 85, respectively. The Indians are particularly well equipped with bowling talent and the Dark Blues found themselves skittled out for the small total of 132.

Compelled therefore to "follow on" (take the second knock immediately after the first) they were all dismissed a second time for 219, leaving the visitors faced with the simple task of scoring 28 to win. The feat was safely accomplished at the cost of two wickets. The best individual batting performances for the university were 74 by C. D. A. Pullan and 73 by P. G. Van Der Bijl in the second innings. Their partnership realized 133.

The Hampshire players who have been in very poor form with the bat this year had the unenviable distinction of registering the lowest score of the season so far. This was 30 and as the first innings at Southampton produced only 57 it is hardly surprising that Nottinghamshire won by 161 runs. As a matter of fact the Nottinghamshire men are hardly likely to look back upon the fixture with tremendous satisfaction for their second venture yielded only 42, 164 fewer than the first. The top scorer for the winners was Capt. A. W. Carr, who himself made exactly as many in the first innings as the whole of his team did in the second. Three bowlers in this game returned an extraordinary analysis—S. J. Staples, Nottinghamshire, with 10 wickets for 21 runs, William Voce, Nottinghamshire, nine for 50, J. A. Bailey, Hampshire, 11 for 47.

Now that the world famous J. B. Hobbs, Surrey, has retired from test match play, there is much speculation as to who will succeed him as one of England's opening pair against Australia next winter. A. H. Bakewell, young Northamptonshire professional, is well in running for the honor, and he captured the limelight yesterday by scoring 101 in the second innings against Derbyshire. Despite his valiant efforts, however, Northamptonshire was defeated by 115 runs as the first innings had terminated for 86 and Derbyshire made 233 and 193 for five wickets declared. The best items for the winners were Leonard Townsend's 58 and Harry Elliott's 50. The latter was a whirlwind effort at the rate of two runs per minute. In one memorable over (six balls) Elliott hit three sixes, a four and one single.

Sussex supporters, who expect their county to do big things in the championship this summer, had the satisfaction of chronicling a victory over Leicestershire at Leicester by an innings and 13 runs. The visitors batted first and, with Thomas Cook collecting 90 and K. S. Duleepsinhji 60, they put together 295. This proved to be all the scoring they were required to do for Leicestershire's first innings ended at 130, the second at 152.

All other intercounty games were spoiled by rain. Three were abandoned without any play after the first day, and the other, Gloucestershire vs. Somersetshire, was subject to long delays. As both teams completed the first innings, Somersetshire 103 and 23 for one wicket, and Gloucestershire 153 for 3 wickets declared, the match is included in the compilation of the standing, the leader on the first innings receiving five points to their opponents' three.

The scores in other games were: Kent 206 vs. Lancashire 279 for two wickets; Warwickshire 17 for none vs. Yorkshire 403 for five wickets declared; Worcestershire 216 vs. Surrey 75 for three. These sides each get four points. Chief contributions were 159 by Edward Paynter, Lancashire; 109 by Herbert Sutcliffe, Yorkshire; 85 not out by Ernest Tyldesley, Lancashire; 83 by A. Mitchell, Yorkshire.

While Oxford was losing to the Indians the rival Blues were beating Essex by three wickets. The county made 164 and 280 for nine wickets declared. The Cantabs hit 116 and 329 for seven. The top score was 102 by D. R. Wilson for the university.

DENNISON AND LEJECK MEET

EVANSTON, Ollinois., May 21—C. L. Dennison '33 of Ohio State University met Edward Lejeck '34 of University of Illinois, in the final match for the singles championship in the annual tennis tournament of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association on the Northwestern University courts here today. Dennison was the runnerup last year, while Lejeck, in his first year of Big Ten competition, went through the dual meet season undefeated.

Dennison scored a fairly easy three-set victory in the semifinals yesterday over E. C. Ryan '32 of University of Michigan. The score was 6—1, 6—4, 6—2. Lejeck, on the other hand, endured a strenuous contest with C. W. Britzius '33 of University of Minnesota. The latter staked everything on the first set and won it 6—1. Lejeck steadied and broke through to a 6—3 win in the second set. Britzius tired and dropped the third set, 6 –0, but came back to make the last set 6—2 before he capitulated.

Ryan had a battle getting through the third round and J. C. Bailie '33 of Illinois carried him to 10—8, 3—6, 6—4. In the same round Lejeck went to three sets, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3, with M. J. Stesin '34 of Minnesota. The singles title is undefended by Scott Rexinger '31 of Chicago, who has graduated. He also left the doubles titles open, his partner, Herbert Heyman '31 graduating at the same time.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	20	11	.645
Buffalo	20	12	.625
Baltimore	18	13	.581
Montreal	19	14	.576
Rochester	17	13	.567
Toronto	13	16	.448
Jersey City	10	22	.303
Reading	7	22	.241

RESULTS MAY 20

Newark 5, Reading 1.
Buffalo 4, Rochester 2.
Other clubs not scheduled.

MISSOURI SIGNS CARIDEO

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 21 (AP)—Frank Carideo, one of the greatest football players at Notre Dame under the late Knute K. Rockne, today was named head football coach at the University of Missouri.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

RESULTS MAY 20

Nashville 11, Birmingham 5.
Other games postponed.

COLLEGE POLO RESULT

Yale 12, Penn M. C. 3.

French Swimmer Betters Record

By the Associated Press

Paris, May 21

THE French Olympic swimming star, Jacques Cartonnet, bettered the listed world's record for the 100-meter breaststroke last night. He was timed in 1m. 13¾s. The listed world's record of 1m. 14s. flat was set by Walter Spence of the United States in 1927.

Gomez Turns Back Washington, 6 to 3

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	20	8	.714
Washington	19	10	.677
Cleveland	19	14	.576
Detroit	16	12	.571
Philadelphia	15	14	.517
St. Louis	15	18	.455
Chicago	9	20	.310
Boston	5	24	.172

RESULTS MAY 20

New York 6, Washington 3.
Philadelphia 8, Boston 1.
Cleveland 11, St. Louis 7.
Detroit 8, Chicago 5 (11 innings).

Vernon Gomez, New York's slim left-hander, turned back the Washington Senators on Friday, 6 to 3, and kept that club from going into first place in the American League standing. Cleveland opened its home stand against the St. Louis Browns with an 11-to-7 triumph. The Philadelphia Athletics scored their second straight over Boston, 6 to 1. It took 11 innings for Detroit to defeat Chicago, 8 to 5.

Gomez's ability to bear down in the pinches was mainly responsible for New York's victory over Washington. He sent eight Senators back to the bench via the strikeout route and six of these came when a hit would have meant one or more runs. The Senators made nine hits, one more than the Yankees. Monte Weaver, sensational Washington rookie, started for the Senators, but left the game in the third. Burke finished. Tony Lazzeri, with a single, double and triple, led the New York attack. Bluege's double was the longest Washington hit.

The Athletics won their fourth successive victory quite easily. They found three Boston pitchers for 11 hits, including five doubles. George Walberg shut out the Red Sox for seven innings, but had to be relieved in the eighth by Bob Grove. The champions touched Ed Durham for eight hits in seven innings. Jimmy Foxx was the batting star with two doubles and a single. Cramer and Simmons made two hits each for the A's. All of Boston's hits were singles.

Wes Ferrell won his sixth triumph of the season against the Browns, but did not go the distance. He pitched until the seventh and was relieved by Connally. Hudlin later replaced Connally. Fifteen bases on balls were given out in this game, seven by St. Louis pitchers and eight by Cleveland's boxmen. The Indians put across seven runs in the fourth inning on three passes and five hits. The winners made only nine hits, yet scored 11 runs. Oscar Melillo hit four singles for the Browns.

Two singles and Johnny Stone's homer in the eleventh inning gave the Detroit Tigers three runs and victory. It was Stone's third hit of the game as he previously had made a double and single. Vic Frasier started and finished for the White Sox, receiving only fair support. Detroit used three pitchers, Hogsett getting the triumph. Bob Fothergill hit a double, two singles and stole a base for Chicago. The scores:

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	x—	6	8	0
Washington	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1—	3	9	1

Batteries—Gomez and Dickey; Weaver, Burke and Berg. Losing pitcher—Weaver. Umpires—Nallin, Ormsby and Geisel. Time—1h. 56m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3—	8	15	3
Chicago	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—	5	7	1

Batteries—Bridges, Herring, Hogsett and Hayworth; Frasier and Berry. Winning pitcher—Hogsett. Umpires—Owens, McGowan and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 30m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	2	x—	6	11	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	1	5	1

Batteries—Walberg, Grove and Cochrane; Durham, Moore, Kline and Tate, Connolly. Winning pitcher—Walberg. Losing pitcher—Durham. Umpires—Guthrie and Van Grafan. Time—2h. 5m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	1	1	0	7	0	0	0	2	x—	11	9	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3—		7	11	2

Batteries—W. Ferrell, Connally, Hudlin and Myatt; Hadley, Hebert, Cooney and R. Ferrell. Winning pitcher—W. Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Hadley. Umpires—Dineen and Moriarty. Time—2h. 24m.

ABERDOVEY IS CHAMPION CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDOVEY, Wales—The Welsh women's interclub golf championship has been won by the Aberdovey golf club team, which, on its own course here, defeated Newport Golf Club in the final round of the 1932 competition by 5 matches to 0.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULTS

Williams 7½, Holy Cross 1½.
New York 4½, Fordham 1½.
Yale 6, Dartmouth 1.

New England Meet Records Smashed

NEW ENGLAND INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIP—QUALIFYING TESTS

Team	Points
Holy Cross	12
Maine	10
New Hampshire	9
Boston College	9
Springfield	9
Brown	8
R. I. State	8
Bowdoin	8
Mass. Tech	7
Northeastern	6
Colby	5
Wesleyan	3
Amherst	3
Williams	3
Bates	2
Boston University	1
Tufts	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 21—Two records were broken in field events during the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association track and field qualifying tests here yesterday. William Footrick '32 of Springfield (International Y. M. C. A. College) and Thomas F. Gilbane '33 of Brown broke the meet javelin and shotput marks, respectively.

Holy Cross led the field in the number of qualifiers with 12. University of Maine placed second with 10, and three were tied with nine each, New Hampshire, Springfield (competing for the first time) and Boston College. Bowdoin, one of the favorites, only qualified eight.

Footrick's new javelin record of 191ft. 9½in., surpasses the record made last year of 189ft. 9in. made by J. A. Robertson '32 of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Gilbane put the shot 49ft. 6½in. to eliminate the mark of 47ft. 10½in. made by L. A. Whitney of Dartmouth back in 1915.

100-YARD DASH—Trial Heats
(Six to Qualify)

First Heat—Won by Goff, Rhode Island; Cunningham, New Hampshire, second; McManus, Boston College, third. Time—10 1-5s.

Second Heat—Won by Wilcox, Wesleyan; Washburn, Amherst, second; Coakley, Holy Cross, third. Time—10 1-5s.

Third Heat—Won by Bell, M. I. T.; Winslow, Holy Cross, second; Means, Maine, third. Time—10 1-5s.

Fourth Heat—Won by Miller, Williams; Skillings, Bowdoin, second; Holladay, M. I. T. third. Time—10 2-5s.

Fifth Heat—Won by Wheeler, Springfield; Knox, Bates, second; Morin, Holy Cross, third. Time—10 1-5s.

Semifinals

First Heat—Won by Wilcox, Wesleyan; McManus, Boston College, second. Time—10 1-5s.

Second Heat—Won by Bell, M. I. T.; Winslow, Holy Cross, second. Time—10s.

Third Heat—Won by Wheeler, Springfield; Miller, Williams, second. Time—10 1-5s.

220-YARD DASH—Trial Heats
(16 to Qualify)

First Heat—Won by Knight, Rhode Island; Cunningham, New Hampshire, second. Time—22s.

Second Heat—Won by Bell, M. I. T.; Coakley, Holy Cross, second. Time—22⅖s.

Third Heat—Won by Miller, Williams; Holland, Holy Cross, second. Time—22s.

Fourth Heat—Won by Hanson, Northeastern; Richard, Wesleyan, second. Time—22⅖s.

Fifth Heat—Won by Knox, Bates; Holladay, M. I. T., second. Time—22½s.

Sixth Heat—Won by Moulton, Maine; Washburn, Amherst, second. Time—22½s.

Seventh Heat—Tie for first between Haight, Springfield, and McManus, Boston College. Time—21⅘s.

440-YARD DASH—Trial Heats
(Three to Qualify)

First Heat—Won by Adams, Bates; Smith, Boston College, second; Williams, Colby, third. Time—51s.

Second Heat—Won by McCafferty, Holy Cross; Jaeger, Springfield, second; Krausche, Rhode Island, third. Time—50 3-5s.

Third Heat—Won by Holland, Holy Cross; Shea, Northeastern, second; Jewett, M. I. T., third. Time—50 3-5s.

880-YARD RUN—Trial Heats
(Twelve to Qualify)

First Heat—Won by Jordan, Boston College; Usher, Bowdoin, second; Christie, Colby, third; Little, New Hampshire, fourth. Time—2m. 2 2-5s.

Second Heat—Won by Sweet, Amherst; Cuneo, Holy Cross, second; Dailey, Boston College, third; Schreiner, Brown, fourth. Time—2m. 2-5s.

Third Heat—Won by Brown, Springfield; Noyes, New Hampshire, second; Shaw, Maine, third; McCafferty, Holy Cross, fourth. Time—2m. 2 4-5s.

120-YARD HIGH HURDLES—Trial Heats
(Six to Qualify)

First Heat—Won by Thayer, New Hampshire; Allen, Bowdoin, second; Luther, Rhode Island, third. Time—15⅘s.

Second Heat—Won by Shaw, Springfield; Merrick, Boston College second; Sawyer, Brown, third. Time—15⅘s.

Third Heat—Won by McLaughlin, Bowdoin; Crosby, M. I. T., second; Umstead, Rhode Island, third. Time—17s.

Fourth Heat—Won by Whitehouse, New Hampshire; Holland, Boston College, second; Mackenzie, Northeastern, third. Time—15⅘s.

Semifinals

First Heat—Won by Allen, Bowdoin; Shaw, Springfield, second; Thayer, New Hampshire, third. Time—15⅘s.

Second Heat—Won by Whitehouse, New Hampshire; McLaughlin, Bowdoin, second; MacKenzie, Northeastern, third. Time—15⅘s.

220-YARD LOW HURDLES—Trial Heats
(12 to Qualify)

First Heat—Won by Shaw, Springfield; Tierney, Holy Cross, second; Prime, Rhode Island, third. Time—27 4-5s.

Second Heat—Won by Thayer, New Hampshire; MacDonnell, Holy Cross, second; Allen, Bowdoin, third. Time—25 3-5s.

Third Heat—Won by McLaughlin, Bowdoin; Floring, Maine, second; Snyder, Wesleyan, third. Time—25 3-5s.

Fourth Heat—Won by Whitehouse, New Hampshire; Krausche, Rhode Island, second; Stanwood, Bowdoin, third. Time—26 1-5s.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP QUALIFIERS

Robinson, Colby; Coon, M. I. T.; Kaveny, Boston College; Urner, Williams; Smith, Springfield; Stanwood, Bowdoin. Height—5ft. 9⅝in.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP—Qualifiers

McNally, Holy Cross, 22ft. 5in.; Sackett, Tufts, 22ft. 4⅛in; Morin, Holy Cross, 22ft. 3⅛in.; Pike, New Hampshire, 22ft. 3⅛in.; Falt, Northwestern, 22ft. 2½in.; Wrigley, M. I. T., 22ft. 2in.

POLE VAULT—Qualifiers

Buonanno, Brown; Mulherin, Boston College; L. Brown, Brown; Webb, Maine; Van Schenck, Amherst; Harvey, Maine; Hathaway, Maine; Farmer, Springfield. Height—12ft.

16-POUND SHOTPUT—Qualifiers

Gilbane, Brown, 49ft. 6½in. (new record); Couhig, Boston College, 46ft. 1⅛in.; Milbrandt, Northeastern, 44ft. 6in.; R. Brown, Brown, 43ft. 4in.; Adams, Boston University, 42ft. 11in.

16-POUND HAMMER THROW—Qualifiers

Perkins, Colby, 155ft. 9⅜in.; Galbraith, Bowdoin, 155ft. 4⅛in.; Dreyer, Rhode Island, 146ft. 11⅜in.; Narc

EDUCATIONAL

A Better Way to Learn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Darien, Conn.

WHEN I was a child I was endowed, as are all normal children, with that priceless heritage of the young and growing, an insatiable curiosity and the desire to find out things for myself. But I was a dutiful little girl. I took the opinions of my mid-Victorian elders ready-made, accepted without question their dictums—and was forever baffled, frustrated, in a world that I did not understand, a false world, that I was being unfitted to find out about.

More and more the habit of turning to the judgments and decisions of others fastened upon me. School did not help. There, bells rang, gongs sounded, knowledge was pumped into us by schedule. Decisions or choices were never ours.

It took me years to overcome that handicap. To think, to decide for myself, to explore. And I was not the exception but the rule. The few whose independence and mental vigor made them rebel, well, they became the bad boys and girls of the town, or the ones who turned out so successful that the home-town paper wrote them up.

I have two small sons and I don't want them to be turned out like peas from a pod. Always with this in mind I happened upon a small school, a charming place with little old English cottages for schoolhouses. Frankly the charm of the place drew me to it, and glimpses through the windows of children completely engrossed in whatever it was that they were doing. Once inside I forgot all but what was going on.

Peace and Quiet

In the nursery school perfect peace reigned! An amazing quiet; broken now and again by a murmured conference, or a chuckle of content. A husky, apple-faced boy of two was toddling back and forth to the wash room for water and a brush to scrub his table, the usual self-service tasks of the nursery school, and ones that any home may provide—but how many mothers do let the child make a "mess," how many will restrain themselves from helping, and taking the work or the tool from the child's hands at the moment of achievement, if not before?

This baby was quietly let to finish the task he started. Lesson one. The teacher stayed in the background until he had overcome, and triumphed; she stepped in only when he needed a guide. In a corner at a tiny table sat a small recalcitrant of three. After a while the teacher went over to him and without coercion, but by some resourceful suggestion of her own, implanted in him the idea that his task was quite the most delectable thing that he could do at the moment.

A little girl sitting on the rug before the fireplace was seeing for herself that two and one large pieces of wood made three. She was not being told that "two and one are three" but, having learned to count up to ten she was now learning to add by herself. Amidst the fine equipment of the modern school the older boys and girls were demonstrating to themselves that a triangle could be divided into four equal parts, were seeing for themselves the intricacies of cube roots made simple.

"Is it so? Why is it so?" They were engaged with finding out.

"It is what is happening to them while they learn that concerns us most," explained the director. "All of us have learned to read and write, to use paint and tools. But how many have learned to think constructively, to adjust themselves to life?"

Learn to Govern Selves

At Daycroft School the children learn self-government from the kindergarten on. "He who mastereth himself is greater than he who taketh a city." Here I saw that gongs and bells, coercion and discipline can never accomplish what voluntary effort, inspirational study, can. The children have worked out their own government, with the help of their teachers. Each morning they talk over the conduct of the day. It is amazing how they live up to it.

"That is because they have all had a part in their government," the director said. "They all understand it, they speak the same language. The children feel the unified thought throughout the school, and in work or play they approach each other with the confidence that they can expect certain behavior from each other. It brings out a great strength in the morale of the school."

The older children, finding that there was a five-minute period when the babies and middle graders were left alone on the playgrounds at recess, volunteered to look after them, help them on the swings, the ladders and slides. In return the little children carried in the kindling wood for the larger ones.

A mother who was watching her boy of 8 told me that at home he had refused and resented every duty offered him, but now he was beginning to carry over his pride and interest in the proper management of his school into his home conduct.

At Daycroft the children arrange their own programs daily, even the 5- and 6-year-olds. When the child comes in the morning he goes to whatever work he chooses. He is free to go to the studio, the shop, to the room where he learns to read, or to his own classroom for writing, spelling, grammar.

The directress said that the children had never abused this privilege. Each child knows that he must do during the week the equivalent of some work each day in each of his studies. But this need not be done in daily study; sometimes he does two or three days' arithmetic in one day, and sometimes he may work at the carpenter bench for three whole days. He has the chance to work at his most splendid point of interest without interruption.

The children keep a record of their work for the week in loose-leaf notebooks, which they fill out themselves. A little girl showed me her book; she was most concerned lest she should get behind in her work, as she spent two whole days modeling. They are all that way, the teacher said. "The children have amazed us by their concern."

Jimmie had become fascinated with his weaving and was absorbed in it for days. He did not do the number work or the reading required on his chart. Reluctantly he abandoned his weaving for the week; he had enjoyed himself, had learned by leaps and bounds, and also had demonstrated to himself that it was best not to give the greater part of the week to one kind of work.

Individual Progress

Their progression is governed by thoroughness of understanding, and excellence of work. No child is hurried. I thought of an intelligent, painstaking little boy in another school who had been in tears because he was not allowed to finish his arithmetic examples, the bell always rang and it was time for a music lesson, and he "did not understand those last examples and if he could just get to do one of them this week—."

I saw designs, which had been made by a girl of 8, hanging on the wall of the studio room and heard the story. Jane was a problem at home, a "little terror." Her mother could not keep servants. And Jane was thoroughly miserable herself. She was slow at school and knew it. She simply could not keep up with the others of her age it seemed. She came to Daycroft defiant, suffering from a feeling of inferiority and taking refuge in bragging, to equalize herself with the other children.

But here there was none of the painful competition which had so shamed her before. She was spared the further chagrin of entering a class with children much younger than herself. She could work alone, with only the progress noted by each child in her own book for comparison from week to week. In the peace that descended upon Jane her progress was rapid. A lovely sense of color showed in her painting.

Working without interruption the little girl's creative genius was aroused and the curtain was the result. The teacher said that the curtain should be Jane's gift to the school, and as it would be too large for her to do all the work upon it herself, the other children might work out and color the design which Jane should trace for them.

This is the third most constructive feature of the school; that whatever a child has to give, that he may give as a gift of service for the benefit of the rest. The children were delighted with Jane's curtain, and their praise effected a cure; her real self was released. Jane is no longer a problem at home or anywhere; she feels the importance of being a contributor to the social structure.

A very different mental attitude in this little school is clear. From the babies' room, where, during three hours, there was not a whimper, not the slightest friction of any sort, to the house of the bigger boys and girls, there was conscious consideration of others, every care not to disturb the other children when they had to move about.

A little boy came carefully out of a classroom, closed the door behind him without a sound, then, capering and almost doing a Highland fling, he danced off across the square to some other study.

A wiry, active child was finishing arranging some beads which demonstrated cube roots. He kept at it until he understood it. He had leisure to think about it, to complete the demonstration while absorbed in it. No gong rang to tear him away, unsatisfied, his mental processes turned back halfway up the lane of understanding. Just as I was leaving he heaved a sigh of relief and satisfaction, put the apparatus away, and turned spontaneously to his composition book.

He hadn't abused his leisure; there was something ahead too that he wanted to do. And he had finished his work because of his own interest in it, not because of a teacher's prodding, or any external stimulus.

"I wonder if habits of promptness, of a certain submission to the imperative demands of the clock, are being lost here," I thought.

But the imperative demands of life are always met, and what is more imperative in schooling than to learn? To learn in the best way. Here is no plan of work made because it is a set method for acquiring information; the child's inspiration is being protected, guided upward.

We shall never succeed in educating all the children of all the people till we first succeed in establishing in the minds of our people the basic truth that labor is not a curse, but a blessing, and that it is not the purpose of an education to free a child from the necessity of labor when he is grown, but that its end and aim is to fit him so that he can do to perfection the work in this world that he undertakes or is set to perform.—William Hawley Smith.

The Christian Science Monitor Photos

Scenes at Daycroft School Which Tell Their Own Story of Constructive, Contented Activity.

7:00-9:00 P.M. Reserved for Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Columbus, Ohio

THE idea that education by radio should be conducted by educational institutions instead of by persons with something to sell received heartening support in a recent decision of the Federal Radio Commission assigning increased time to WEAO, the radio station of the Ohio State University, at Columbus. In doing this, the commission reversed the earlier findings of its examiner, Ralph L. Walker. This favorable decision was the outcome of a vigorous fight by the Ohio State University and the State of Ohio to preserve the only station in Ohio devoted primarily to educational programs.

WEAO "shares time" on a regional cycle with a commercial station. Until recently the two stations divided the fundamentally desirable evening hours equally. In applying for renewals of licenses, both stations asked for an increase in the number of evening hours—the university, in order to reach groups which could not be reached at other times, while the position of the commercial station was unofficially stated by one representative who said that the station had to have more evening hours or it could not afford to continue in operation.

The report of Examiner Walker, before whom the original hearing was held, was in line with what, unfortunately, the public has come to expect when education interferes with profit-taking. He recommended that the university be given no time after 7 p. m., but that it be given six hours on Sunday which it did not ask for and could not use—recommendations which would have almost entirely cut off the university station.

The university appealed the case. Mr. R. C. Higgy, director of WEAO, prepared testimony in which he answered the allegations of the commercial company. This testimony was drawn on by Attorney-General Gilbert Bettman of Ohio in preparing a clear, forceful brief, setting forth the right of the State of Ohio to protect its educational interests, and the right of educational broadcasting to a place in the radio scheme of things.

The examiner's report claimed that the daytime hours were better suited for educational broadcasts than the evening hours. The university conducted a survey of both radio listeners and educators on this question, to which over 1500 persons responded. Of these, 70 per cent preferred hours after 7 p. m. The preferred hour was 8-9 p. m., and 7-8 p. m. was a close second. To deprive the university of these hours would thus have been a violation of that "public interest, convenience, and necessity" which the Federal Radio Commission is supposed to serve.

Examiner Walker in his report concluded that "the service rendered by—— (the commercial station) is more diversified and of more general interest than are the programs of station WEAO." In a typical recent month the program of WEAO included such diverse items as intercollegiate sports, lessons in foreign languages, home economics, literature, and contemporary poetry, half-hour plays by a specially directed company, campus news, children's stories, current economic information from the College of Commerce, high grade music in wide variety, noted off campus speakers and talks on the natural sciences and their applications from nearly every natural science department in the university.

At its beginning, nine years ago, Station WEAO was largely an activity of the extension service of the College of Agriculture. It has grown to where it represents every department of a great university, and many state activities outside the university, but its "Farm Night" broadcast, given every Monday evening by members of the staff of the College of Agriculture, remains an important part of its program. It would have been necessary to abandon this broadcast entirely if the initial recommendation of the examiner had been carried out, since few listeners or speakers would have been available during the day.

In consequence, the extension service led the fight to save some desirable time on the air for education. News stories telling of the impending loss of time were widely distributed, and provoked a storm of protests. Sixteen farm organizations formally protested the change of time.

To meet the charge that WEAO did not, in fact, serve farmers, a survey was conducted during the annual conference of farm people held on the campus in February. With every possible statistical precaution to make the estimate conservative, the minimum rural audience for "Farm Night" was estimated at over 12,000 households, or at least twice that number of individuals. A less conservative basis of estimate would indicate an audience many times this size. This estimate omitted all listeners in cities of over 10,000 population or outside of the recognized WEAO area, although program requests and other responses show a sizable audience in both these areas. Dean Alfred Vivian of the College of Agriculture said in reviewing this survey, "No other medium enables the College of Agriculture to present its case directly to thousands of people in the State at so little expense and time as does the radio." C. J. W.

Superintendents Study Finance

America has cause to be proud of the vision, energy, and integrity of her school administrators. No other phase of American life can show a higher level of performance and efficiency. With one person in every four giving his full time to the schools as pupil or teacher, we are spending upon this enterprise only $1 in every $33 of the national income.

The best school superintendents of America have made themselves students of school finance, taxation, and social planning. They are burrowing deeper into the whole theory of the economic values. It becomes increasingly plain that if the vital services of government and education are not to be crushed by blind economic forces, not only superintendents but principals and teachers and members of boards of education and eventually citizens generally must be made intimately familiar with the great economic facts and trends upon which the well-being of us all depends. It is a wholesome sign that many superintendents are economists. They are in a position to know that the real purpose of money is to enrich the human values—to build up, beautify, and ennoble human life.

* * *

Yes, 51 cents is enough. That is the average daily cost of giving a modern American education to the average American child. Think of that when you drive the next golf ball into the rough. Think of it when you buy a box of candy. Think of it when you buy a pair of tickets to the movies. Think of it when you are talking about school budgets and salary cuts. Remember that American schools are run so economically that they will give your child books, a classroom, equipment, a playground, and a day's instruction under a well-trained teacher for the price of a golf ball or the cost of a box of candy.

But not all of that 51 cents goes to the teacher. Of this amount she receives only 28 cents. That is all—28 cents for teaching one child for a day.—Culled from the Journal of the N. E. A.

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GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE · HOME BUILDING

In a Setting of Flower Borders

English Custom of Planting at Base of House

By KATHRINE MORRISON
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE delightful habit of planting flowers along the foot of house walls is not confined to any particular type of dwelling in England nor to any special locality. It belongs equally to the cottage and to the manor house.

This pleasant practice contributes enormously to the attractions of the English village. Along many an old-world High street practically every cottage will have its rows of colorful blossoms, either straggling in single file or grouped in massed formation along its base. This line may be broken at intervals by some flowering shrub or by climbing plants whose branches clamber up the face of the wall.

Usually the planting is as artless in its grace as the ancient architecture. There may be rows of hollyhocks so hig that they reach up to the eaves. Or a happy-go-lucky procession of wallflowers. Or random clusters of snapdragons, violas, marigolds or Michaelmas daisies. There may be compact clumps of cerastium, arabis or aubrietia with its myriads of bright mauve blossoms. These and other rock plants are often used as edgings for taller varieties.

In front of a picturesque row of half-timbered cottages in Shropshire a border was raised more than a foot from the roadway by means of a rudely laid stone wall. Thrift cerastium and rock cress had been planted on the outer edge of the border and cascades of bloom flowed over the dwarf wall onto the street.

When old cottages are restored and inhabited by a more educated class of owner than the average villager, some attempt is often made to coördinate the planting along the base of the house with the rest of the layout. One extremely attractive instance of this comes to mind. Small sunflowers and goldenrod had been planted in alternate groups along the walls of a cottage in Sussex. This same combination recurred in the front garden and even along the lane outside the boundary hedge. Thus the planting served as a happy bond of connection, linking up the cottage not only with its own garden, but with the community outside.

When the English home is something more than a workman's cottage, more attention is paid to color schemes in borders planted along the house walls. Also the relationship between the type of architecture and the kind of planting is usually taken into account. If the dwelling is classic in design, it is generally recognized that an entirely informal planting is out of place. In this case borders may properly consist of single or double rows including only a few varieties. These varieties should be selected for their long blooming, so that the base of the house may be adorned by a bright ribbon of changing colors from spring to fall.

The Georgian brick house requires not only a certain formal or semi-formal type of planting but a careful choice of colors as well. Blatant reds or crude yellows are unsuitable. One of the most satisfactory flowers is the snap dragon not only because of its long season of bloom but because of its wide range of exquisite shades. Certain kinds of wall-flower are also appropriate for brick.

Plaster walls and stone allow a greater latitude of selection in color combinations. Pink, mauve and white schemes are delightful against gray walls. These schemes may be carried out in the spring with mauve irises and white and purple rock cress and later with white, pink and mauve Canterbury bells, purple clematis, pink roses and pink snapdragons with catmint, violas and white alyssum as marginal edgings. In the autumn there are mauve, purple and pink asters with Michaelmas daisies as a background planting.

Undoubtedly the beauty of an old house is enhanced by these borders along its base. Their value is even greater from a decorative point of view when it is a question of a new house. Such planting may serve to soften the effect of harsh lines and colorings often possessed by brand new buildings and to establish a much needed contact between the house and its natural surroundings.

Of course the planting of these borders must be determined not only by the style of the architecture but by the position of the house. If it faces south, many things can be made to grow along this southern façade which would not do well if in constant shade. Also the kind of soil is necessarily an important factor. But, if all these points are duly considered and adjusted, there is no reason why such borders should not be successful both from a practical and from an æsthetic standpoint.

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Upper Row, Left—Old Cotswold House (England) With Unusual Planting Along Its Base. Flaming Scarlet of Lychnis Chalcedonica (Variety of Campion) Is Interspersed With Blue of Delphiniums and Snowy White of Madonna Lilies and Cerastium (Snow in Summer). Right—The Rich Reds of Wall Flowers Stand Out Against the White Background of This Half-Timbered Cottage in Berkshire. Lower Row, Left—Planting Along This Seventeenth-Century Brick House in Kent Is Not Continuous but Recurrent; Consists of Climbing Roses and White Alyssum. Right—Pink Peonies and Blue Delphiniums Heightened in Effect Against the Façade of a Half-Timbered Tudor House in Suffolk.

Successful Seed Planting

Giving Plants the Best Start

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SUCCESS in growing plants from seeds is largely the result of proper preparation of the seedbed before the planting. Seedlings, whether of annuals or perennials, should find nearly perfect growing conditions from the time of their appearance. They should be able to grow continuously from germination to flowering; temporary delay in growth results in later flowers and will often give the plants a stunted appearance. Seedlings which have had a good start will be more able to withstand the trying conditions of middle and late summer. Seedlings of perennials must attain as much growth as possible to insure bloom the second season.

Granting that the soil in which seeds are to be sown is sufficiently fertile, the first step is to cultivate it to a good depth. Seedlings will grow faster if their roots have easy access to food and moisture. As soon as the soil is workable it should be turned with a spading fork. It will probably be too early for planting, so the seedbed may be left unraked. If any insect larvæ are turned, they are likely to succumb to the cold, or to be found by early robins. If the section spaded showed growths of moss or bore any other indications of acidity a dressing of lime should be applied.

Final Preparations

With the approach of fairly settled weather the final preparations for planting may be made. The first step is a thorough raking. At least six inches of fine soil is desired. Clods will be broken and all stones removed. The surface of the bed should be level with, or perhaps slightly lower than the surrounding turf. Raised flower beds are difficult to water, and one must always be prepared to cope with drought.

One should not be in too great a hurry to plant the seeds. Protracted spells of cold damp weather will retard germination, and may even cause the seed to decay. Most American gardeners in the latitude of New York find early May a suitable planting time for the hardier seeds. The depth at which the different seeds should be planted is quite easily determined by the size of the seed. Seeds planted too deeply will be long in germinating. One should avoid sowing seed too thickly. The pipelike contrivances sold by most seed houses aid greatly in proper spacing, and may be procured in different sizes for different seeds. If the seed is sown too thickly the seedlings should be thinned out as soon as they attain fair size. The broad drill is usually better than a narrow, deeper trench. A drill two inches wide and one-half inch deep will be suitable for seeds such as those of the zinnia. The seeds should be staggered rather than sown in a straight line. This makes transplanting less difficult, allowing one to move a small ball of soil with each plant without interfering with the near-by seedlings. After the seeds are covered the soil should be pressed down gently to insure contact between seed and soil, preventing air spaces. Very fine seeds, such as those of poppy and petunia, are difficult to sow properly. The poppy is especially difficult since it doesn't bear transplanting. Such fine seeds should be broadcast on top of the soil. Many mix fine sand with the seeds to make the sowing easier.

Perennials From Seed

Besides the annuals, seeds of perennial plants should also be started in May. Many advocate midsummer sowing, but it will often be found that seedlings have a difficult time during dry spells that are apt to occur at that season. Lusty plants from spring-sown seed are better able to stand unfavorable weather conditions, and are sure to produce flowers the following year.

A charming perennial, valuable for its chalk-white flowers produced in spring, is the hardy candytuft. This plant is easily grown from seed, and likes sunny, well-drained situations. Its foliage is evergreen. Violas are also easy to grow, and will bloom the same year they are sown. These gay "pansies" will bloom through the hot weather, and are valuable for emergency plants because they may be transplanted at any time. Iceland poppies will bloom almost as quickly as Shirlies from spring-sown seed. Their petals have all of the crinkled charm of the Shirley, and the plants are better in habit and have a much longer flowering season. Iceland poppies enjoy sunshine and good drainage. Hollyhocks, dianthuses, campanulas, delphiniums, coreopsis, gaillardias, Regal lilies, sweet william, foxgloves, Canterbury bells and platycodons are other hardy plants that are easily grown from seeds. One shouldn't waste time and money attempting peonies, phlox or irises. Peonies and irises take years to reach blooming size and don't run true in color. Phlox from seed rarely shows good color.

RICHARD S. WILMOT.

Clay Flowerpots

It seems that we are all wrong about those clay flowerpots. They aren't so good. At least they aren't unless they rest on a moist surface such as moist sphagnum moss (page your florist or greenhouse man for this unknown). An investigation conducted by the department of botany at the Massachusetts State College in Amherst is the cause of this saddening information (the writer likes the color and humble simplicity of plain clay flowerpots). Such pots, it seems, are porous, and they spend all their time filching from the earth the moisture that belongs to the plants, and evaporating it into the over-dry air of the average home. This is one reason why house plants do not do well (so convenient to blame it on other than our own spasmodic care!). The answer is: (1) You may paint your pots with enamel paint, outside and in. Or (2) abandon your simple brown earthen ones in favor of more sophisticated crockery or glazed ware. Or (3) set your humble favorites on a moist surface to simulate greenhouse conditions.

M. J. T.

My Garden Hobby

Salmon, Idaho

Dear Garden Friends:

The nearest thing to a garden hobby that I have is the little rockery which we have built up in the corner and side of our back yard. The ground was level so we gathered up the stones from the excavation of our basement. Over this we piled earth from the lily pool in front of the rockery. Every time we went for an outing we brought back all the rocks the car would carry and also much good soil. For background we used high bushes to shut out unsightly buildings. While the bushes are growing a 12-foot wire fence covered with wild cucumber acts as a screen.

The first year I transplanted dwarf iris, columbine, and spring flowering bulbs from other parts of the yard. I also planted Iceland poppies which are one of the easiest and longest blooming of all rockery plants. The majority of alpine plants bloom in the spring, but Iceland poppies and the tiny alpine poppies bloom from earliest spring till late fall. I have transplanted wild penstemen, Solomon's seal, and lovely pink primroses successfully, also dogtooth violets and trilliums, but many of the later blooming native alpines have refused to grow because of the hot dry season in which I transpianted them.

I had much better success in growing my alpine plants from seeds. Plants so grown transplant readily and the cost is negligible.

I sent to Floraire, Geneva, Switzerland, for a collection of alpine seeds advertised in the Monitor. I believe every seed of the 10 packets grew. But let me caution you that unless you have ample room do not attempt too many kinds in one season. You will lose many plants for lack of transplanting room. Of the plants properly developed from transplanting I saved every one when I moved them into the rockery in the fall.

If you wish to acquire an entirely new plant vocabulary and learn of exquisite little flowers seldom met with in ordinary gardening build a rockery.

(Mrs.) S. J. W.

* * *

Ham, Surrey, Eng.

Dear Garden Friends:

We have been gardening for only one year so we have not really been able to specialize in any particular garden hobby, but rather have considered the garden as a whole to be a hobby. When we came here in March last year there was just the rough ground, so we had to set about planning a garden. We marked out the lawns and flower beds and set to work digging the beds ready for flowers. Then some dear friends gave us plants from their gardens.

When we were starting one lady said that nothing but love should go into this garden, and all through the summer love proved a rich investment. Marguerites flourished from April to November, yellow Lysimachia, bright blue veronica, pink phlox and multicolored pansies made a quaint but gay garden. We grew double sweet-scented stock from seed, and marigolds. The latter made a wonderful show and were very useful in filling up the long beds in the back garden before the Michaelmas daisies and chrysanthemums came along.

Following the instructions in the Garden Page we built a wire netting frame and had a fragrant screen of sweet peas at the end of the rough ground set apart for the lawn. Camomile daisies grew thickly on the "lawn" and made a very pretty picture against the sweet peas, behind which rose a splendid lime tree. We often watched the red glow of the sky as the sun set behind the linden.

In due course we hope to make the collection of different kinds of lilies our special hobby. On the advice of the Garden Page we bought some auratum liliums last April and we were so pleased with them that this inspired us with the idea. We felt we should like to have many of these beautiful golden flowers, with their strong clear forms and exquisite scent. Our next acquisition will be the regal lily and a few Easter lilies. In a pot indoors we have an arum lily. As we write, this has not flowered, but its beautiful leaves, striped with light veins, are very ornamental.

The Hobby section of the Garden Page is very interesting. Long may it flourish with flowers culled from many gardeners' happy experiences.

(Miss) L. G. J.

You Can Build Your Own Fence

Fences are the frames around our homes. As a poorly chosen frame mars the beauty of a picture, so does a poor fence mar the loveliness of a home.

Fortunately, we have many American patterns which it is easy for the amateur carpenter to follow. For the man or woman who loves to use a hammer and saw, a good looking fence may be achieved at slight cost. Often a fence enhances greatly the beauty of a garden. Many times the whole space at the rear of the home can be improved with a fence which completely encloses it. An outdoor living room, enclosed by a white picket fence, with an entrance through a trellis covered with a climbing rose, or a simple hinged gate, gives many happy hours during the outdoor season.

The simplest form of wooden fence, the foundation pattern for many forms of delightful Colonial creations, consists of an upper and lower bar with palings nailed or screwed to each. Such fences may be made in sections, flat on the floor of the workshop or the garage. Each section may thus be made to fit exactly between posts. Regular two-by-four stock, planed on all four surfaces, should be used; the standard paling size is one-by-two-inch, also finished on the four surfaces. Thoroughly seasoned hemlock or white pine are the best woods. One may secure the desired lengths of both the bars and palings, thus saving labor.

Each paling needs two nails or screws as it crosses the top and bottom bar. These should be countersunk and then puttied to prevent moisture rusting the nails or screws and causing disfiguring streaks. Two good top lines are: First, the level top; and second, one paling up, the next down. Another distinctive top line may be made with one up and two down. To space exactly one paling from its neighbor, use a straight stick between them as the palings are fastened.

A priming coat of paint must be used as a foundation for the two or three permanent coats. All knots must be thoroughly covered with shellac, otherwise they will show through the paint.

The ornate forms of fences are not as difficult as they appear. Usually the ornate dividing blocks are evenly spaced between posts, and the whole covered by simple moldings.

It will pay the amateur carpenter to visit a lumber yard and view the many kinds of moldings for fences, fence posts and gates. Analysis shows that the design of 90 per cent of ornamental posts is based on a squared timber, with moldings and casing boards to give the pattern.

That these wood fences are durable is proved by the fact that some of them have withstood the rigors of the New England climate for over 250 years. The amateur carpenter will find great joy in working on designs which fit the needs of his particular environment.

For Colonial Gardens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THOSE who have houses of early American style and wish to emphasize the American Colonial in their gardens, may have a great deal of help this year from the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. Lists of plants and flowers that were published in newspapers of 1760 and thereabouts; list of flowers by colors that were known to the American colonists, and a list of the flowers in the garden at Mt. Vernon are among the helps available for the asking. If you are interested in starting a Colonial garden, write the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, Washington D. C.

The commission has secured from the United States Department of Agriculture a list of flowers which were familiar in Colonial days. The following flowers from this list are given, according to type of cultivation needed.

For bright sunshine with plenty of fertility and moisture: Over 4 feet high, castor-bean, cosmos, sunflower, sorghum, feterita, milo and Indian corn; over 3 feet, Joseph's-coat, love-lies-bleeding, feather cockscomb, orange sunflower, princesfeather, spiderflower and summer-cypress; 30 inches, cornflower, larkspur, scabiosa, scarlet sage, strawflower, and zinnia; 24 inches, balsam, calliopsis, China-aster, summer chrysanthemum, cockscomb, coneflower, four-o'clock, gaillardia, Aztec marigold, platycodon, poppy, salpiglossis, snapdragon and snow-on-the-mountain; 18 inches, Job's-tears, mignonette and stock; 12 inches, calendula, California poppy, calliopsis, candytuft, French marigold, petunia, Drummond phlox, pink and Iceland poppy; under 12 inches, ageratum cockscomb, lobelia, portulaca, sweet alyssum and verbena.

Of easiest culture under ordinary garden conditions: Over 4 feet, sunflower; about 3 feet, Josephs-coat, love-lies-bleeding, heliopsis, and princesfeather; about 30 inches, cornflower, strawflower, and zinnia; about 24 inches, calliopsis, summer chrysanthemum, coneflower, gaillardia, marigold, poppy, and snow-on-the-mountain; about 18 inches, mignonette; about 12 inches, Cape marigold, calendula, California-poppy, balsam, candytuft, petunia, Drummond phlox, pink, dwarf nasturtium, portulaca, and sweet alyssum.

On light fertile soil: Gaillardia, marigold, Drummond phlox, and portulaca.

On light soil, not too rich: Cockscomb and feather cockscomb.

On poor soil: Love-lies-bleeding, princesfeather, Josephs-coat, Cape marigold, godetia, dwarf nasturtium, portulaca, grass-pink, sweet alyssum, garden balsam, and calliopsis.

On land near the seacoast: Plants from the three foregoing lists, depending on the fertility of the soil, together with the castor-bean, sunflower, heliopsis, spiderflower cornflower, strawflower, zinnia, calliopsis, snow-on-the-mountain, four-o'clock, stock, calendula, California poppy, petunia and sweet alyssum.

In partial shade: Basketflower, sweet sultan, clarkia, platycodon, godetia, Drummond phlox, pansy, sweet alyssum, lupine and forget-me-not.

Especially responding to rich soil: Castor-bean, scarlet sag, balsam and China aster.

To cut for everlastings: Rose everlasting, feathered cockscomb, globe-amaranth and strawflower.

Not adapted to the South (except for late and early spring): Salpiglossis, pansy and forget-me-not.

Plants that can be started to advantage in hotbeds and coldframes for early flowering, whether they are to be used for bedding purposes or for cut flowers: Ageratum, China aster, calliopsis, castor-bean, calendula, cosmos, cockscomb, chrysanthemum, godetia, lobelia, marigold, petunia, grass-pink, scarlet sage, spiderflower, and verbena.

Some plants that may be sown in beds in the open ground and later transplanted to their permanent locations are ageratum, calendula, calliopsis, China aster, clarkia cockscomb, dahlia, gaillardia, godetia, lobelia, mignonette, pansy, pink, snapdragon, spiderflower, stock, and zinnia. Most of these may be sown earlier in a hotbed or coldframe and thus be made to bloom earlier.

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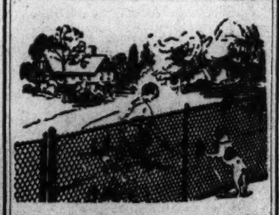

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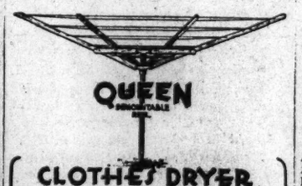

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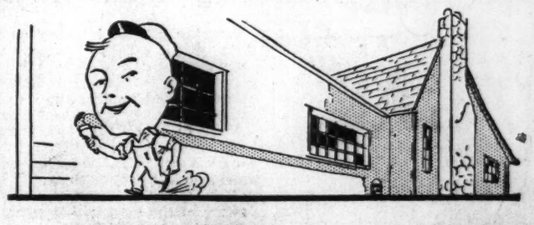

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Trailing Some Changes in Style

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

IN TALKING with one of our readers a few days ago, our recent article on old and new styles in furniture was mentioned, with the suggestion that we some time give the reasons for the changes that have occurred in the past. What those changes were is pretty well known as they are commonly explained, but it was claimed that the causes had not been made so clear, if stated at all.

What we know as period styles are really a series of climaxes in a continuous evolution. As general intelligence and living conditions and prosperity have advanced during the centuries, homes have developed and the contents nave changed according to the prevailing tastes of each epoch. When those changes have continued for a time, they are likely to become formulated and somewhat standardized as a new type. This will have its run of being in fashion, only to be outgrown and superseded by something else, after a generation or two, as civilization takes a new turn in its habits and tastes.

Styles Are Aspects of Social Progress

This being true, it is evident that one quickly becomes involved in the movement of enlightenment and culture of every sort, for the causes that lead to new standards of interior decoration are likely to have already resulted in different ideals in painting, sculpture, architecture, literature and other arts.

In the trade and among collectors it is necessary to consider carefully single items, to determine their merit and desirability, usually as they are related to a so-called period style. There the interest of the trader and the collector are likely to stop, having determined the age, authenticity and the quality of the thing—all vital factors to those concerned. With decision on these points constantly kept to the fore, in homes and shops one is likely to find it difficult to think of chairs, chests, tables and such things as standing for a definite stage of past standards in social life, general intelligence and artistic appreciation. To give it such significance may be sentimental from a trade viewpoint but it is cold common sense to the person who is looking for causes of style changes rather than the mere objects which resulted from them.

Apparent Causes May Hide Real Ones

There were always numerous influences at work to produce the results which we recognize as definite styles in furniture. Some of these influences may appear to be the chief ones merely because they were the last and so hold the attention. Back of them were usually a series or a group of tendencies, of which the final outstanding expression was but the natural consequence.

We state that Napoleon ordered certain men to devise new forms and that the Empire style as we know it was the result. This accounts for the change only in part, for one will wish also to know why those forms rather than others were decided on. Then, it would be natural to ask why any changes at all should occur at this time, the answer leading us to the French Revolution, its causes and its outcome. So we would soon find ourselves voyaging far from port if we noticed more than the conspicuous factors that have contributed to these changes as they have occurred, one after another.

Countries Affected by Each Other's Tastes

Common to every age and all lands is the evidence that countries borrowed much from one another, in artistic ideas, hundreds of years ago as they do now; that fashions started in one place and moved steadily, though very slowly, over an entire continent. Then the tide might turn and the currents flow in the opposite direction. This makes necessary the frequent mention of neighboring nations when considering the practices of any certain one and sometimes of distant lands that are brought near in effect by trade contacts.

About the year 1600 was the beginning of the two centuries now regarded as their most famous in the production by western countries of objects for home use and adornment. At that time there was very little furniture used anywhere, even in the quarters of Queen Elizabeth, if we may credit the records of the time.

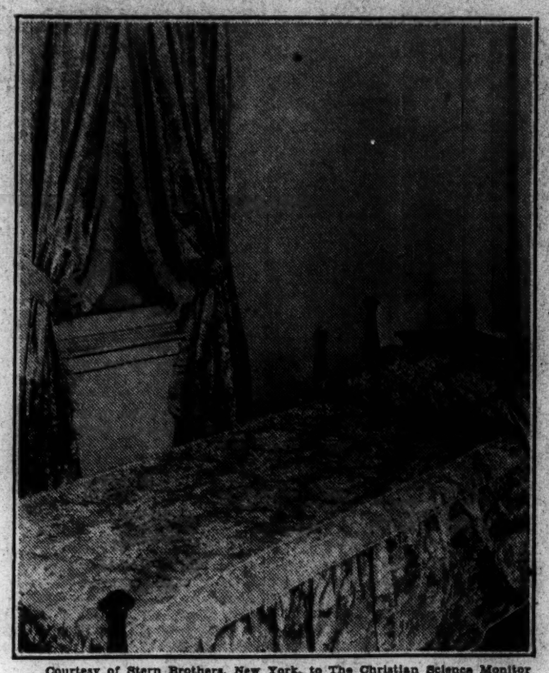
That little was made of oak and was constructed much as the houses were, using a generous amount of wood, held together with mortises, tenons and pegs. If chests or chairs, tables or beds, were carved, the work was likely to be such as was found in churches, although there was some indication of the manner used by the Italian craftsmen and artists, who had been brought to England by Henry VIII. In other ways Italian influence reached England, as merchants or royal envoys brought home examples of Italian household furnishings.

The furniture of the beginning of the seventeenth century was in general constructed and ornamented in a somewhat architectural manner. It seems to have developed quite naturally from meeting ordinary needs of a home by building such things as chests, tables, stools and occasionally beds and chairs. There is no evidence of any single personality as designer or maker of any furniture of this seventeenth century, but it is quite clear that the tastes and practices of France, Flanders and Germany affected the standards of English people and tended to refine their tastes.

Two Centuries of Chief Interest

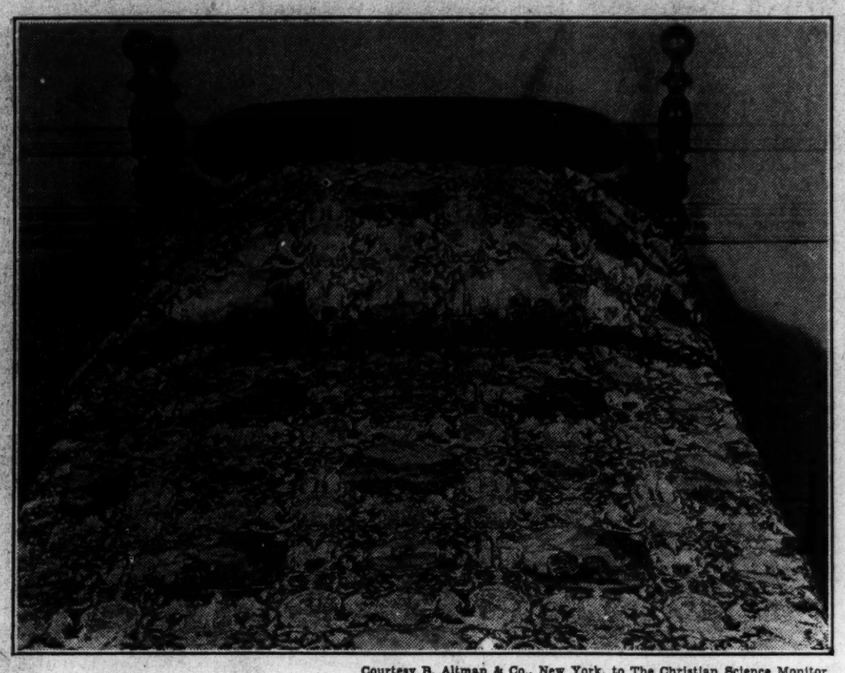
As has already been stated, there is in existence little furniture made before 1600, and it was during the following 200 years that the things were made which now are of chief interest. The first of these centuries, the seventeenth, saw many shifts in English rulers, in relations with other nations and in national prosperity. These shifts are reflected in the different aspects of the so-called Jacobean style as it gradually broke away from the models of Queen Elizabeth's days and reached its spectacular heights in the reign of Charles II. During this time there were noticeable innovations which strikingly reflected prevailing national moods. The rigid puritanism of Cromwell led to simplicity in the housing and the possessions of his supporters, resulting in a type of household gear which is given the name of that national leader.

With the restoration of the Monarchy and elevation to the throne of a gay Prince who had spent 10 years or more in European courts, Puritanism was forgotten and extravagant luxury prevailed for nearly 30 years. Both these extremes of simplicity and elaboration were caused by the contrasting characters of the two leaders, supported by public opinion. Quite another example was set by William and Mary, whose reign closed the seventeenth century. A Dutch Stadtholder, who had married an English Princess, was called with her to take the throne. This he did apparently with little effort to acquire English tastes. Strong predilection for home surroundings led to importation from Holland of furnishings for his houses and the outcome was the general adoption of the types which we now know as Queen Anne. Here, again, the personal fancies of a ruler set a court fashion which was gradually taken up by those of large means and little until it became the common practice of the whole country. Of eighteenth century movements it may be better to comment at another time.



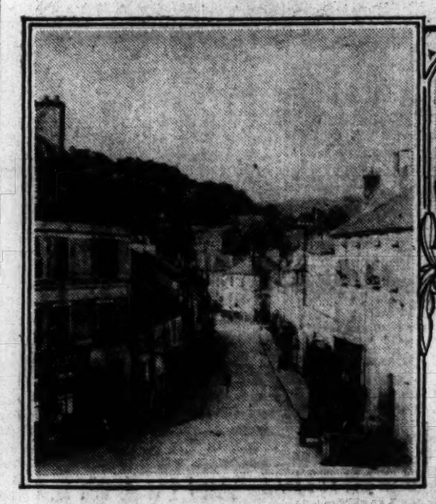
Courtesy of Stern Brothers, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

Curtains and bedspread of modern printed cotton reproduce a gay pastoral pattern that first appeared on French eighteenth-century printed cotton



Courtesy B. Altman & Co., New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

An adaptation of the patterns of old French printed toiles is seen in this modern fabric, which carries scenes which include Independence Hall in Philadelphia, Bowling Green in New York, Boston Harbor, and others



Both Photos by The Christian Science Monitor

The residence of the famous Christophe Philippe Oberkampf of Jouy, founder of the most famous factory for producing printed toiles. This residence was built in 1776

At the left is shown the main street of Jouy, at the foot of which one sees the old Oberkampf residence, now the Mayor's office

Jouy and Its Toiles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE charming designs called toiles de Jouy have become so familiar in the last four years that we are inclined to take them for granted without wondering about their origin, yet their background is so interesting that it should be known if they are to be understood and really appreciated. The old toiles were made in the little village of Jouy en Josas, which lies an hour's run on the train from Paris in one of the loveliest corners of France. Although few tourists find their way there, this quiet village has a charm which makes it well worth an excursion, whether one goes to see the countryside with its wealth of green field and forest, narrow rivers and romantic ruined castles or to find the traces of the manufacturer, Christophe-Philippe Oberkampf.

One reaches Jouy by a lazy local train which stops at every station, but drops us in its own good time in a town almost untouched by the modern world. A lovely thirteenth century church watches over the place. In the many wash houses on the bank of the Bièvre River one sees at all hours the women bent above their endless laundry, while they exchange village gossip with tongues as busy as their hands. Dogs and cats bask undisturbed in the center of the rue Oberkampf at noon. Though in shops and homes human affairs probably go busily on, there is little sign of it in the sunlit, silent streets. A stranger in Jouy today is an event in whose wake window curtains move cautiously and wrinkled men dozing on doorsteps lift their heads to stare. There was a time of 50 years, from 1760 on, when the great of the land often came here and the sleepy village hummed with one of the most famous industries of France.

A short distance from the center of Jouy there stands in an overgrown garden a tiny house which was the beginning of the factory, a beginning so small that it held only the furnace and the printing table on which Oberkampf worked by day and slept by night. How the business grew may be seen by walking a little distance to where the two main streets of the town meet by a large, impressive building over which floats the tricolor of France. It is now the office of the Mayor, but over the door a conspicuous tablet announces that,

THIS HOUSE WAS BUILT IN THE YEAR 1766
BY CHRISTOPHE-PHILIPPE OBERKAMPF
CREATOR OF THE PRINTED CLOTHS OF JOUY
HE LIVED HERE UNTIL HIS DEATH THE 4TH OF OCTOBER, 1815

In the town safe is a folio of samples of the old printed cloths which the Mayor is proud to show the visitor, although, judging by his surprise at the request, it is very seldom that anyone comes to see them. The samples are for the most part small scraps such as might be picked up from the floor of a workroom, but they suggest the charm and variety of the colors.

Jouy's Great Industry Ceases

The great factory fell in the general chaos that marked the end of the Empire. In 1815, there were Cossacks in the streets of Jouy. A year later Prussians were quartered in the town, and the factory buildings were used only as a refuge for terrified women and children. Oberkampf was disheartened by the spectacle of a life's work destroyed, and with him passed the art of toile de Jouy.

In the walled garden behind the Mayor's office stands a fine bust of the great man of Jouy—a noble head, like that of a statesman. Looking at it, we wondered whether, if Oberkampf could return today, he would find compensation in the modern revival of his toiles after an obscurity of over 100 years. Their ragged fragments are preserved in museums and collections, the designs reproduced on wall paper and fabrics, and there are few homes today whre we do not see papers or draperies which derive from the toiles that were made in Jouy en Josas.

D. S. B.

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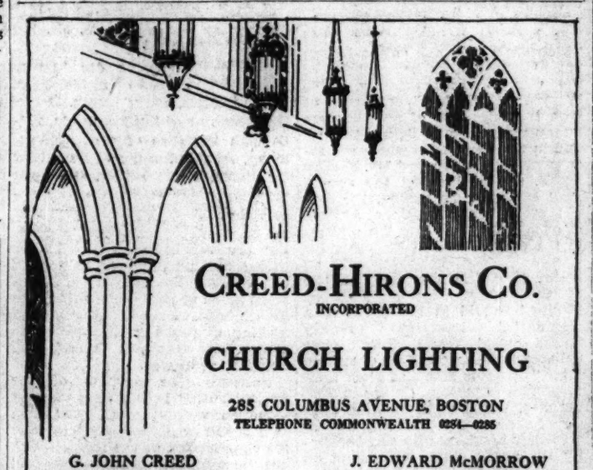

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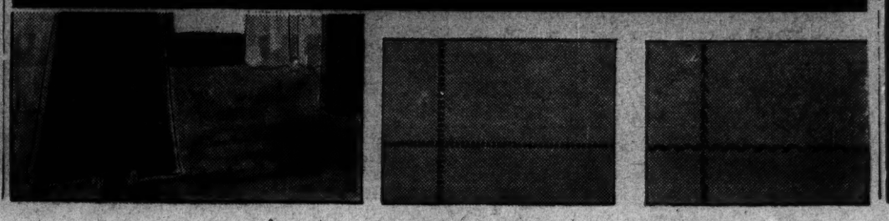

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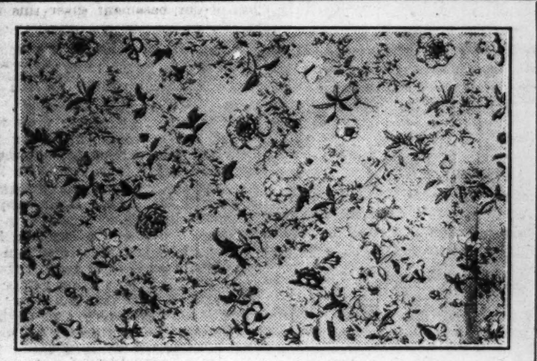

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Light on the Far East

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

The World's Danger Zone, by Sherwood Eddy. New York: Farrar and Rinehart. $1.

China, by Marc Chadbourne. Illustrated by Miguel Covarrubias. Translated from the French by Harry Block. New York: Covici Friede. $3.

Manchuria, Cradle of Conflict, by Owen Lattimore. New York: Macmillan. $3.

CHINA, and the Far East in general, seem to have ousted Russia in the favor of writers and publishers. The flood of books poured forth ever since the moment of Japan's seizure of Manchuria baffles the capacity of the reading public. And as in the case of the literature of Russia, the general tone is highly controversial. In volume China seems to have the better of the battle of the books. Something in her seeming helplessness, something about her habits of life and thought, seems to have made a powerful appeal to western authors. To them Japan is too material, too much in fact like westerners. But they find in China a great, good-humored, philosophical, fatalistic people, ill-equipped by tradition or training for war; artistic, poetic and reflective. Their adversaries, the Japanese, are brisk, businesslike, ever with an eye on the main chance, a nation of readers which has produced but few writers, an art-loving people, it is true, but sorely limited in its number of artists. When it treats a Chinese province as the United States treated Cuba, or bombards helpless Chapei without a declaration of war in much the fashion that the United States bombarded Vera Cruz, the literary folk at once declare fealty to the suffering Chinese.

A Propagandist Pamphlet

Mr. Sherwood Eddy writes much and well, but self-restraint and understatement are not his virtues. Always he sees menaces, challenges, crises! Now he has discovered that Manchuria is The World's Danger Zone! Not one of them, but THE! Mr. Eddy has spent almost a lifetime in the Far East, and his experiences and his contacts should have fitted him to write a definitive work on the present troubles there. Instead he has written a propagandist pamphlet. He visions Japan, by her aggressions, driving the mild and gentle Chinese into Communism, and at the same time depicts the Island Empire as preparing for a war upon Russia "that threatens the very foundations of our civilization." Like the Fat Boy in "Pickwick," Mr. Eddy enjoys making our flesh creep, and in this slim volume has done so very successfully.

A very different work is that of M. Marc Chadbourne. At the very outset the admirable quality of the illustrations by Covarrubias must be noted. With a few lines this artist can express the Oriental personality in a fashion truly amazing. His sketches of the owl-eyed Chinese students, "Pin-yin, the child of all revolutions," the iron-jawed militarists, the shock-headed flappers, and the smiling philosophers present types instantly recognized by any traveler in the East. And all are done with an incredible economy of line.

A Brilliant Description

If the artist thus excels in suggestion, the author, too, has the happy gift of putting a chapter into a phrase. Nothing commonplace here—no clichés nor grade school style. Instead a brilliant coruscating description of Chinese life and habits, full of humor, and at the same time accurate and instructive. M. Chadbourne, who is described on the "blurb" as "the most widely traveled Frenchman," knows how to see beneath the surface and how to tell what he has seen. The story of Shanghai—the conversion of the pestilential mudflats into a stately western city, the influx of Chinese until 1,200,000 lived in the territory they had solemnly ceded to the Europeans, their demand now that the city be given back to them, and all the protective privileges of its 30,000 western residents surrendered—is told with vivacity and truth. In a few pages M. Chadbourne has condensed the narrative of one of the great crimes of the century—if it shall finally be perpetrated. I know of no other book from which one can so easily and pleasantly learn of the Chinese mentality today.

Mr. Lattimore, like Mr. Eddy, has had the advantage of long experience in the Far East, but out of that experience he has developed a far more objective attitude toward the situation now presented to the world in Manchuria. The very fact that his book, with the exception of a few concluding pages, was written prior to the Mukden assault by Japan, gives it value as a study of Manchurian conditions free from any sort of controversial quality. The high philosophical character of his chapters, "The Living Force of Chinese Culture" and "Exploitation and Westernization," would alone establish the quality of the book. He sees in Manchuria the meeting place of three rival civilizations, those of China, Russia and Japan, and his study of the cultural clashes resultant from that rivalry is illuminating and instructive. Yet one can hardly but feel that he overestimates the present strength of official China. The strength of that vast body of mankind, holding the same traditions, pressing blindly forward to overwhelm like a flood of insensate lava all in its path, could hardly be overestimated, but that is a very different thing from the organized Chinese Government. But it is difficult, in view of the present governmental situation in China, where neither Nanking nor Canton controls, and the prestige of the state internationally is at its lowest, to accept at its face value such a statement as this:

"The cumulating success of negotiations for drawing up new treaties, abolishing such foreign privileges in Chinese territory as foreign-controlled concessions and extraterritorial jurisdiction, has resulted in an increase of prestige and an apparent recovery, in part at least, of the freedom of initiative in foreign affairs."

It may well be questioned whether this accurately expresses the position of China vis-à-vis to the Western world today. Rather is there world-wide apprehension of increasing governmental chaos which may result in the break-up of China into three or more states, without adequate federal organization to compel the world's respect.

Mr. Kipling, Unchanged

Limits and Renewals, by Rudyard Kipling. London: Macmillan. 7s. 6d. net. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Doran. $2.50.

IF ASKED to give the names of half a dozen or so modern English short-story writers, it is doubtful if many intelligent readers of the short story of the better kind would include the name of Mr. Kipling. Asked if they did not believe his work was up to a first-class standard, they would probably evade the issue by replying that they had not mentioned Mr. Kipling because, in their opinion, he was in a class by himself.

"Limits and Renewals" no doubt will confirm this opinion, for into the 14 stories—three hitherto unpublished—and into the poems, most of which are new, are poured the same unconquerable vitality, humor, forcefulness, the same vivid, allusive, pictorial style and the admirable technical skill which characterize his earlier work. His isolation springs from the fact that he subscribes to ideals which no longer have the same following. In his attitude to human life he has fundamentally remained unchanged through the years, although he has made sure and skillful use of up-to-date phraseology. He is still preoccupied with soldiers and the army—though now it is with the men who survived 1914-1918. In his genuine sympathy for and understanding of the English-public-school-outpost-of-Empire-"The-ladies-God-bless-'em" point of view he is unmistakably allied to that conservative attitude which means nothing to his successors, for the values of Simla and Aldershot are in eclipse. It is difficult to appraise Mr. Kipling fairly because he reminds us uncomfortably of our past. But he still triumphs in his own world.

The best of the three stories in this book is perhaps "The Tie," which deals with one of the lighter but nevertheless important sides of the war — mess catering. "The Woman in His Life" convinces us that the affections of an Aberdeen puppy are not to be lightly treated, and in the two stories which are reconstructions of the past Mr. Kipling excels. Centered round the apostle Paul after his conversion, the first of these stories shows him at Antioch at odds with Peter over the schisms in the church, and in the other his voyage ending in shipwreck on Malta is vividly described by two of the ship's officers. "A Naval Mutiny" is told in the words of a disgruntled, humorous ex-navy bo'sun called Winter Vergil, who undertook the special duty of looking after 73 parrots banished from their respective cruisers during target practice. Vergil makes a good yarn out of the vociferous birds and takes credit for handling with equal sagacity the angry crews who found on their return that their pets had become mixed.

"Limits and Renewals" will undoubted find a large and appreciative Kiplingesque public.

REX MILLER.

Zealous Detraction

Cranmer, by Hilaire Belloc. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $5.

IF ONLY Mr. Belloc could forgive England, and some other countries, for being Protestant, what excellent histories, what authoritative biographies, he would write! His style is most attractive. He has a happy faculty of using his imagination in depicting historical situations and events. His erudition is considerable. In fact, he has the qualifications of a great historian. But he has chosen to be a propagandist.

His study of Cranmer is a skillful piece of pleading. It is just subtle enough not to be too obvious—except in a few passages where the author's prejudices carry him beyond his real intent. The Reformation leader is not condemned on every count. He is admitted to have been one of the greatest masters of English prose, and the Prayer Book is acknowledged to be an enduring monument to his literary skill. It is admitted, too, that Cranmer's motive was not one of financial gain. "All his life," writes Mr. Belloc, "this man had been indifferent to wealth."

Yet the impression grows on one as the book is read that this Cranmer must have been a most unpleasant person, a weakling and a scoundrel. Almost nothing that is good, and much that is bad and detestable, is pointed out in his character. Where a defect cannot be definitely cited, it is hinted at. Nevertheless, a man's career shows what his character is, and when that career has a climax so dramatic and significant as Cranmer's martyrdom at Oxford, even the most artful of detractors cannot entirely debase his reputation.

An eminent French journalist recently wrote an editorial in favor of establishing professorships of propaganda in leading universities. If this should be done, there is little doubt that one of the first instructions given to budding propagandists would be, "Never appear to be a propagandist, but always refer to your adversaries as such." Mr. Belloc has learned this elementary lesson. Referring to the masterful study by Professor Pollard, whose monograph on Cranmer is admitted even by Mr. Belloc to be "by far the most scholarly work" on the life and times of the Reformer, the author laments that the professor's "very strong religious feeling has led him into a lamentable piece of false history." It is Professor Pollard, you see, who is the propagandist, and Mr. Belloc is the dispassionate historian.

There are places where Mr. Belloc's zeal leads him to abandon his customary position of polite antagonist. Certainly it is going rather far to refer to Tyndale's Bible as "this new stuff." And now and again a melodramatic note creeps in, where we are invited to view every Reformer as a villain in the piece, and every Counter-Reformer as a hero.

For the most part, however, the author confines himself to the method which he has employed in other works, and voices the historical dogmas to which he has long subscribed. The Tudors are painted as upstarts, obviously because theirs was the age of the Reformation, and the philosophy of the Middle Ages is glorified, because it was not subjected to the disturbing influence of intellectual liberty.

The parallel that is drawn between Protestantism and Communism is not entirely convincing.

REX MILLER.

And First in Tours

George Washington in New Hampshire, by Elwin L. Page. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.

WASHINGTON, it seems, was first in many things, and it was he who originated the presidential tour. We find Washington asking various members of his Cabinet, inmediately after his inauguration, for their opinions as to "the propriety of making a tour through the Eastern States to acquire knowledge of the face of the Country, the growth and agriculture thereof and the temper and disposition of the inhabitants toward the new government."

This tour began when Washington left New York "for the Eastward," on Oct. 15, 1789, accompanied by a "retinue," as he called it, of three secretaries and six servants. He passed through Connecticut and Massachusetts, where he stopped in various towns and was duly welcomed by the inhabitants. It was not until the last day of the month that he "crossed the River at Salisbury, and in three miles came to the line which divides the State of Massachusetts from that of New Hampshire."

"It was before 3 o'clock" when the presidential party arrived in Portsmouth, to be welcomed in a manner which could have left no doubt in Washington's thought about "the temper and disposition" of those who received him; and he left the town on the morning of Nov. 4, so that his entire stay in New Hampshire lasted but five days. The story of the events of that short period constitutes the all too brief chronicles of Mr. Page's little book.

Using Washington's own diary as the basis of his narrative, Mr. Page has written a vivid and fascinating chronicle, though every statement is documented and authenticated in a manner which other biographical writers might do well to emulate. This is historical writing at its best. There are many excellent illustrations, including the Gullager portrait, for which Washington sat in Portsmouth.

This is New Hampshire's contribution to the Bicentennial Celebration, and that State is to be congratulated on it.

A Stefansson Lieutenant

Pechuck, by Richard G. Montgomery. New York: Dodd, Mead. $2.50.

ON ARCTIC adventure a good many books have now been written. The present addition contributes the experience of a young man who was a member of Stefansson's company in the Canadian arctic expedition of 1913-16 to explore the regions west of the Parry Archipelago. Lorne Knight, whose experience is here recorded, went north to Cape Kellett on the whaling vessel Polar Bear. Stefansson hired the vessel for his expedition and added Knight to his company On a later expedition Knight was with Stefansson at Wrangel Island, and from that expedition he did not return.

The present book has been written by Richard G. Montgomery from notes made by Knight during his whaling adventure and subsequent service with the Canadian expedition. With this material Mr. Montgomery has elected to tell the story in the first person, incorporating conversations that one hardly imagines the young explorer setting down so completely in his diary, and thus imparting to his book a seeming-fictitious character. He relates interesting episodes and others not so interesting, but does not, to the present reader, lend his first person singular an illusion of reality. So that reader is inclined to agree with Sir Hubert Wilkins, who knew Knight in the North and has written a foreword for the present book. If he had had opportunity, says Sir Hubert, "to arrange his diary, I think he would have been able to give the world an even more absorbing account of his Arctic travels than is now possible."

The book has little to say about the purpose and achievement of the expedition in adding to recorded knowledge, but is concerned chiefly with the necessary details of such an expedition. It is illustrated with photographs, and the end papers of the book carry a map of the region described.

What the Public Reads

Fiction and the Reading Public, by Q. D. Leavis. London: Chatto & Windus, 12s. 6d. net.

MRS. LEAVIS has written one of the most top-heavy "scientific" books on an immensely interesting subject that I have read for a long time. One's first suspicion on discovering that she purposes an "anthropological" approach to the subject of English fiction and its public is that her book is a heavily documented and elephantine joke. But no; the Encyclopedia Britannica could not be more bent on giving information. It is not that one does not find much of what Mrs. Leavis has to say interesting, true, provocative or timely—it is for these reasons that the book is now being reviewed. The objection is that she has spoiled her work by her method.

She first of all faces the fact that never before in history have so many people read so much trashy fiction, or so much fiction that is acclaimed as great owing to the commercialization of the art and the consequent lowering of standards. She then submits that in eighteenth-century England and even in the days of Dickens and the later great Victorians popular best-selling novelists were actually the best novelists; whereas the best novelists today scarcely sell at all. (Galsworthy, Wells, Arnold Bennett are not, according to her very vaguely explained standards, great novelists; but we may admit that their younger successors are far from being best sellers, whereas Dickens was an idol at 23 and a writer as late as Wells was well established by the time he was 30.)

What, she asks, is the reason for this collapse of culture? Why the present-day stratification of the reading public into "high-brow," "middle-brow" and "low-brow?" How is it that the descendants of the thousands who read Defoe now read "Tarzan"; and that the descendants of the country farmers who bought "Tom Jones," "Pamela," "Peregrine Pickle" and the "Pilgrim's Progress" from peddlers now go to Woolworth's for the latest trash story of the film? Why are intelligent writers divorced from the public? Why is it that there are no magazines to serialize the successors of Dickens, Thackeray and Henry James; that there are now recognized two kinds of fiction: commercial fiction for the many, written in accord with "slang" morality and "slang" idealism; and literature written for a small minority?

I think no one could deny that, broadly speaking, these criticisms of our present-day culture have some truth in them. The mechanization destroying the old culture of the common people, the decline of authority, the new dominance of business over all other considerations, popular education, the boredom resulting from tending machines and, in some degree, the emancipation of women have played a part in making popular culture second rate and in forcing a general decline in taste. Mrs. Leavis sent out a questionnaire to about 50 best-selling authors which eloquently illustrate her argument. She traces the growth of the reading public and its gradual disintegration into the categories named.

But these arguments need a great deal more qualification than Mrs. Leavis gives them. I should want to know how many people read, say, Fielding or Bunyan in their day and how many read them now, and what proportion the figures bear to the vastly different population. Mrs. Leavis appears to ignore the fact that this standard literature is widely read in popular classics. Why should she assume people read only contemporary writers? She may be able to prove that the reading of trash has increased with the increase of population, but how can she know that serious reading has proportionately declined? It is possible that the technical efficiency of fiction in all its forms foretells its decline as an element in the new popular culture based on the machine.

When we come to Mrs. Leavis' critical assertions she is limited by something that looks like snobbishness. It is absurd to sneer at such writers as Shaw, Lascelles Abercrombie and David Garnett without giving us some idea of her critical standards. On what possible grounds can it be said that the readers of; say, Richardson could not and did not identify themselves with his hero or heroine; and that therefore self-identification with characters is peculiar to the modern world? Richardson was one of the earliest novelists to have a huge "fan" mail. She does not give herself space to see the implications of the judgment that a "high-brow" novelist like Mr. E. M. Forster "is thought unpleasant because a first-class critical mind is at work." Those of us who admire modern "high-brow" writers note that they are first-class critical or prophetic mentalities rather than what has been called congenital novelists of the traditional school. Is not their interest in the individual, as distinct from the social or adventurous man, itself prophetic of a deep change in the public itself? Have poetry and criticisms ever been best sellers? The fact is that Mrs. Leavis, like many a research worker before her, has kept her nose close to the grindstone of her chosen facts and is content with a glance at or a generalization about the vast field of fact related thereto. For all its gaps and the annoyances of its methods, her book ought to be read. But the disclaiming "high-brow" may beg to be protected from his friends.

V. S. P.

Will Tomorrow Ever Come?

War Again Tomorrow, by Ludwig Bauer. Translated by W. Horsfall Carter. London: Faber & Faber. 7s. 6d. net. New York: Dutfield & Green. $2.

TOMORROW, we are told as children faced by menaces and promises, never comes. Before the tomorrow of Ludwig Bauer, redlit with the fires of war, becomes today, mankind will still have time for thought and action. Generally speaking, these voices, whether ancestral or political, prophesying war, are to be deprecated—and perhaps they are most to be deprecated when they cover the prophecy with pleas of peace. For the discovery is at last being made by many men that much ostentatious, eloquent and perpetual making of peace is, in reality, an overanxious thinking, fearing and announcing of war.

Naturally the purpose of the present author is to issue a warning—though without much conviction that it will be heeded—against war; his examination of the forces which are hurrying us toward war, and the forces (in his opinion feeble) which are holding us back from war, is profoundly pessimistic. Normally, I should assert a priori that such a book must be, on balance, mischievous. But I do not say so in this case.

Dr. Bauer is so obviously sincere, is so obviously neither a cynic nor a scaremonger, has so obviously given great thought to his subject, that he deserves an attentive hearing. And, as one listens to him, one detects an unusual note of frankness. One cannot but rejoice in his intellectual honesty.

We have been fed on the wind of catchwords, and have begun to realize the emptiness of the platitudes which have been served to us. When, therefore, we meet a man like Bauer who thinks fearlessly and expresses himself without vain flourishes, we are glad to shake hands with him, even though we disagree with him.

Here at least is no hollow nonsense, no ready-made trimmings. Here is a book which comes out of the conscious thought of an independent observer. If it were permissible for a reviewer to pit his opinions against the opinions of his author, I would, I think, be able to refute many of his conclusions. I had specially noted a number of points; but what would be the use of enumerating them if I could not at sufficient length discuss them? They are there, however, and induce me to affirm emphatically that this is not a book to be swallowed holusbolus. Indeed, if it is worth anything—and in my view it is worth much—it is because it pricks the reader to dissent. Alternately, one shouts approval of a page, and exclaims aloud in protest against the next page. Is it possible to praise a controversial book more highly than this?

Everybody will find some of his criticisms unfair. So much the better. Everybody will be obliged to make a mental effort to strike the balance between the clear-sighted criticism and the wrong-headed because excessive skepticism. A book that helps us to review and test our opinions is precious. We are far too inclined to make lazy assumptions, to accept secondhand beliefs, and to be content with complacent assurances. It may be that Dr. Bauer is too severe on the League, is too disdainful of disarmament that is not moral, is too hard on so-called pacifism in the service of patriotism. It may be that, as he minimizes the hopes, he magnifies the dangers. No matter. He singularly invites the intelligent reader to correct him.

That he should point out the inadequacy of our methods, the egotism of our nationalisms is excellent; it is excellent that he should stimulate us to larger political and economic planning as the only means of mastering the inexorable machine. And he says all he has to say so coolly, so clearly, so concisely, that we are compelled to think out the problems for ourselves. As for his translator, Mr. Horsfall Carter, he is to be warmly thanked for his remarkable reflection of a straightforward, precise and cleverly colloquial style.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON.

Chesterton and Chaucer

Chaucer, by G. K. Chesterton. London: Faber & Faber. 12s. 6d. net.

LONG ago, when Chaucerian literature was much less voluminous than now, Lowell asked, "Will it do to write anything more on Chaucer?" The answer is that, in the case of so great a poet, it will always "do"; for there is always something fresh to say about him: and one is inclined to welcome any book which seems likely to throw new light on him.

This book of Mr. Chesterton's approaches him from the familiar angle of the Roman Catholic propagandist, who has persuaded himself, and wishes to persuade others, that the fourteenth century was an age of unity and faith, when men were full of cheerfulness and the love of beauty, and when the "disaster" of the Reformation was yet in the future. The book is concerned rather with urging this view than with Chaucer himself.

It is not easy to refute such an opinion, precisely because it is an opinion. "To be entirely just in our estimate of other ages," says Froude, "is not difficult—it is impossible." There may well have been much happiness in Chaucer's day, and certainly Chaucer himself did a good deal to increase it. But that it was a Golden Age is unlikely; the probabilities are that its misery was acute and widespread. Rebellions like Wat Tyler's do not arise when men are comfortable. Nor am I sure that the religion of the time was as healthy as Mr. Chesterton thinks. It would be easy to show that it crushed many mentalities with a terror and a gloom as dreadful as any caused by Calvinism.

Another thing that makes me hesitate to follow Mr. Chesterton in his idea of Chaucer's age is that I do not agree with him as to his conception of our own. He has built up an imaginary monster called "Puritanism," which stalks about the world suppressing cheerfulness, diffusing melancholy and ingeminating woe. At brief intervals throughout his book occur sneers at Christian Science, attacks on teetotallers, and jibes at all sorts of "kill-joys." Strange to say, I have known many of the people whom Mr. Chesterton dubs "Puritans," and have found scores of them not only happy themselves, but the cause of happiness in others. I am sure he is wrong about them; why should I believe him right about the people of 500 years ago? When he talks about the "ghastly thing that Noncomformists call a Message," why should I think him sane and moderate when he talks of "poor Wyclif fe?"

All this, and his inveterate habit of dragging in an epigram or a paradox by the hair of its head, spoils what might otherwise have been a good book. It is due to Mr. Chesterton to say that he duly warns the reader when he is about to be controversial, and actually advises him not to read a certain chapter if he thinks he may not be able to stand it. There is also much in the book that is interesting and illuminating; it is the work of a powerful mentality bringing a wide-awake intelligence to bear on its theme, utilizing the results of specialists, but thinking for itself. At times it reminds us of a gifted amateur like Lord Haldane when introduced into the War Office—unhampered by professional pedantry, but capable of rapidly mastering his work.

There is a sympathy between Mr. Chesterton's peculiar brand of humor and Chaucer's which often leads him right where the mere scholar easily goes wrong. To some extent even his Roman Catholicism, aggressive as it is, enables him to understand Chaucer—though I am certain that Chaucer's religion was tolerant, amused and largely a matter of ironical accommodation. The state religion was there; he could observe it, and see its merits and defects with a clear eye; but he was not the man to fight for it.

In any case, we can all unite with Mr. Chesterton in love and admiration of one of the greatest poets, and one of the most charming humorists, who ever adorned a literature.

E. E. KELLETT.

Sweet Weaving

Days That Are Tapestries, and Other Poems, by Eleanor G. R. Young. Wilmington, Del.: Privately printed.

READERS of The Home Forum Page in The Christian Science Monitor are no strangers to Mrs. Young's delicate and charming verse, and no doubt many of them will be glad to find that they can procure this little collection in book form.

Of the nature poems one of the most delightful is that entitled "To a Young Apple Tree." Here are the closing lines:

> Yesterday your waxy petals
> Were tipped with bits of rose;
> Today you are a great fan
> Of finely cut ivory,
> A flower-fan, far-spread
> Held together by a slender frame
> Of brown sandal-wood!

Another particularly happy one is "To a Hermit Thrush," while in "The Crab Cactus Blooms" the southern village is brought vividly to our eyes:

> One dusky Auntie calls across the way:
> "My Crissmus Carol's riotin' in flowahs!"

"A Young Chief Returns" touches a deeper note, and while the Indian thought does not seem quite reproduced the poem is charming in its appeal.

The little volume is attractively printed and bound and should make a welcome gift-book. It is the right size to slip into a hand bag for use on train or boat, and Europe-bound travelers will be glad to take with them on their voyage such a tapestry of sweet weaving.

For the Stratfordians

The Essential Shakespeare, by J. Dover Wilson. Cambridge: The University Press, 7s. 6d. net. New York: Macmillan.

PROF. GEORGES CONNES, in his recent study of the "Etat Présent des Etudes Shakespeariennes," wrote: "Whosoever ponders, speaks, writes about Shakespeare is, in his inmost soul, uneasy, not knowing to what extent the bases of his work are solid." That these words are true of all Shakespearean writers, myself included, I am not prepared to admit; but the remark, when applied to the orthodox commentators, justifies itself altogether; and we may, I think, take it for granted that some such "malaise" led Dr. Dover Wilson to attempt this portrayal of his "essential Shakespeare."

That he succeeds will not, I suppose, be admitted by many impartial readers of this honest and charmingly written though on the whole rather naïve little book. I use the word naïve, because Dr. Wilson—who, like most of his orthodox colleagues, is not, apparently, well versed in the arguments for heterodox belief—seems hardly aware of the answers to which he lays himself open, or of the danger of his frank admissions. In the opening pages, for example, after throwing over Sir Sidney Lee's interpretation of the dramatist's life, which he takes to be too much "inspired" by the Stratford bust, Dr. Wilson raises, as "banner of crusade" against such views, a frontispiece reproduction of the "Grafton" Shakespeare, apparently without realizing that the Oxfordians have made out a sound case for the Grafton picture as a portrait of the Earl of Oxford, painted when he was about 23 years old.

Again and again, without sensing, it would seem, the profound significance of his words, the professor concedes points that have been for years past a part of the stock armory of the unorthodox; as when he admits that the plays are as topical and political as a modern newspaper; that they are concerned with the persons and doings of the great men of the land, and that—though this last is implied rather than stated—the historical plays are propagandist, or, in Dr. Wilson's own words, are motivated by "fear of a return to anarchy." That those historical plays, in particular, were propagandist, and were paid for by Oxford's secret service salary, has long been an integral part of the Oxford-Shakespeare case.

Most compromising of all, however, is a frank admission that the Stratford "butcher boy" (sic) if he wrote "Love's Labor's Lost," had "made himself familiar with the life, manners and conversations of ladies and gentlemen of the land"; and since there exists no evidence for any such intimate and imperatively necessary contacts with the court, Dr. Wilson is compelled to provide them by suggesting—it is a mere guess—that during 1593-94 "Shakespeare" became a tutor in the Earl of Southampton's family, residing at Titchfield, the Earl's country seat, and subsequently traveling with him to Italy! A surmise which, let me add, ignores the answer provided by the fact that Mrs. Stopes prosecuted for eight years an unavailing search at the Record Office for connecting links between Shaksper of Stratford and Southampton. As a further, and final, refutation of Dr. Wilson's surmise—upon the validity of which his whole case is based—I hold it to be unanswerably proved that most of the plays were already drafted by 1593, and, moreover, are shown to deal intimately with historic events of the seventies and eighties, before Shaksper had left Stratford-on-Avon.

Seeing that Lord Burleigh was Oxford's father-in-law, another dangerous admission in this book is that "the figure of Polonius is almost without doubt intended as a caricature of Burleigh"; while equally interesting is the author's belief that "imperial votaress" of Midsummer Night's Dream" is the only reference to Queen Elizabeth in all the plays written by this "marvel of self-restraint and self-respect," Shakespeare. My own considered opinion, however, is that Silvia, Portia and Olivia are all dramatizations of Elizabeth, and of nobody else.

The problems of the orthodox have become too hard for them. Dr. Wilson's book will make pleasant—and at moments, unpleasant—reading for convinced Stratfordians, but, as I have briefly shown, it presents weapons to his adversaries, so many and so lethal that I am reminded of the exclamation of Pyrrhus: "Another such victory and we are undone."

PERCY ALLEN.

Our United States, by Ernest C. Moses (St. Louis: Privately printed) is "a series of facts and reminders" relative to the founding and development of the United States of America. The author expresses the hope "that the light of reason and wisdom, allied to common sense, may influence the citizens of 'our United States,' who read these lines, to increase their loyalty to the Federal Government." Various topics concerning the structure, character, and significance of that Government are dealt with in brief chapters of a few paragraphs each. The author has endeavored to look behind the external form of government to the qualities of which that form is a symbol, and in so doing to awaken his readers to a greater appreciation of the positive and enduring character of the ideals held by the founders of the nation, and, further, to remind them that these ideals are still in operation and deserving of recognition and conscious support. From the first pages, dealing with the story of the Great Seal, to the final summing up of the privileges enjoyed by the American citizen under the Constitution, the author does not lose sight of his purpose. Possibly a lighter and more ingratiating style might have made the volume of interest to a wider variety of readers; but as it stands, it will undoubtedly prove of interest and value to many.

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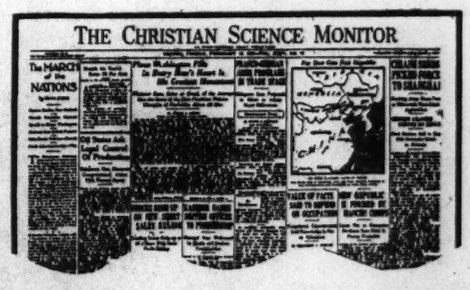

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BUMPUS

THE HOME FORUM

Understanding a New England Town

WE HAVE been in Portsmouth and we have been in Marblehead, you and I. And let us hope that profit walked with pleasure in those brief visits. There are, to use a Latinism of Milton's prose, there are who do not catch the aromatic charm of seacoast New England, this being rather more their misfortune than their fault. On the other hand, there are who love these seacoast towns with their wide skies and shrewd winds, their trees and fields and white houses in winter and summer, in fair weather and foul, who find in them an encouragement inexpressibly benign. To many of us such a seacoast town is Rockport. Let us go thither.

What is now Rockport was once called Sandy Bay and both names have justification. There is a lot of rock there, some of the bays and coves have golden sands, and it has a port, albeit a small one. It is on Cape Ann and is one of the easternmost points of Massachusetts, jutting out into the Bay with a wide sweep all its own and just as interesting in winter as it is in summer. I have known breezes of wind in Rockport in the turbulent month of March that most certainly were not close cousins of the zephyrs. Equally, on a fair June day at Rockport, airs will be wafted so decorously languid and gentle, that you look at the weather vane with a question whether "east" is not a mere figure of speech. "Rough weather in Rockport?" you exclaim in almost indignant surprise. "In Rockport, here, with all this complacent splendor of the sky and breezes blowing as gently cordial as lemon verbena? It is just impossible." That is the characteristic of this town, to be at one and the same time robust and beautiful. It can be sweet, it can fascinate and make one to dream; but it has nothing Tuscan about it nor any of those ineffable, graceful sophistications that you may find in some New England towns. You cannot ignore this quality of Rockport and for the reason that you have rather a solemn feeling that it is much more than man and his works that speak to you. You perceive a beauty that is of great dimensions, not overpowering, but the beauty of simplicity and grandeur far above the most magnificent tinsel that man can produce. The best of it is always a little self-conscious, but our land and sky and sea are never that. Take them or leave them, as you like, there will remain their majestic placidity—there are they always.

* * *

In 1690 the bold Richard Tarr went to Sandy Bay and Sandy Bay has seen Tarrs ever since. That was five years after the Battle of Sedgemoor—"All oop wi' Monmo'," as the flying peasant gasped; and five years before Richard founded Sandy Bay-Rockport Louis XIV had revoked the Edict of Nantes. In the year of Rockport's origination was fought the Battle of the Boyne and, as well, that of Beachy Head where the French well beat the English fleet. You can see them, those ships and their crews, the lofty quarter galleries gilded and carved, the hurrying powder monkeys, the great flags now flapping, now hanging down, the rigging here and there shot away, the officers with one hand on their wigs when a squall came. In those days they arranged their sea fights more picturesquely, more heartily, even if the biscuit and pork were not all they should be. This is digression, all save Richard's part in the founding of this blue sea town. There is on Main Street a sign marking the site of his habitation and almost exactly opposite lives one of his descendants, so that Richard is still, as it were, a going concern. At the bend of the street where stands this sign, you see one of the distinct traits of Rockport, that it does not depend on quaintness or mere picturesqueness. It is not a pretty place but a beautiful, with a beauty of fundamental dignity. You do not lose yourself here in a period, you do not wander amid what looks too much like scene painting; but you are constantly reminded of the sea and sky, you are never away from them, they are always with you.

* * *

Have you never observed how there is always risk, in looking at our beloved New England houses and churches, of forgetting that the men and women who lived in them and used them were not engaged in being interesting and antique? These things were at their best but things and passing little, often fragile, whereas the real stuff of their living was much better expressed by the sea that heaved at their shores and the great skies that blessed them and again half awed them. And have you never observed how sometimes a house with a wealth of grace and wistful elegance is set in a landscape of no flavor, no expression, no power of making you seek its heart, indeed almost casting upon you a certain uneasiness that makes you glad to leave it?

Rockport has plenty of history; it has legends and traditions and stories that give tragedy and comedy; it has its historical society; it has many houses pleasant to see. But it has something more than that. True Rockport, the real Rockport, makes no pretensions to the romantic because it does not have to. The stout Rockporters have good appetites; they can like the color of butterflies' wings, but pass them by as diet and they know that at the right time, always least expected, romance will present itself. In the meantime they go about their business and in some cases cultivate their gardens, although it must be confessed that Voltaire would soon have tired of the sea. Perhaps because you cannot make fun of it, or perhaps because it would not have taken much account of Voltaire.

* * *

I once took an artist onto that common known as Dogtown, the strange area of hillocks and hollows laced with alder and gorse on the outskirts of Rockport. It was no children's afternoon. The sky was overcast and everywhere a still brooding. A primitive coolness seemed to breathe from the earth and to descend from the skies above. "Why," said my friend, "this is a Hardy landscape"; and, if I had not known Dogtown so well, I would have thought him right, but he had not seen it when came the good, clean sun and drenched the place in its light, showing a strip of blue sea here, hills and great masses of distant sand dunes there. Hardy does not fit in with Cape Ann and its sturdy courage, and that is why one goes back to Rockport again and again.

There are other angles of earth beautiful and cheerful, but this one is enough in itself if you but take the trouble to understand it. This matter of understanding a New England town can never quite be mastered through amusement or mere holiday making, for it is divided into two compartments. One is that of golf clubs and small boats and easy, rather good-looking clothes; it is the spectator's inclosure, the stalls, the ringside. The other compartment is that of a sympathetic perception that what may seem to be a playground is in fact a society. Such a society is continuous, it has its own existence, its hopes, its griefs and struggles, its fancies and its goodness quite independently of those who merely see it from the outside as holiday makers. We are helped in this matter of understanding if we love what is beautiful, but are not overcome by it. Rockport has its visitors who are filled with an heroic determination to be, act, and breathe, some kind of picturesqueness and in most cases this can be said to be a quite innocent ambition. But these excellent ladies and gentlemen are only a small part of the whole picture. They know it, Rockport knows it and that makes an excellent understanding all round. One thing visitor and Rockporter know,—that Sandy Bay has a character of its own and anyone that does not go there and does not see it to his or her improvement, is not to be blamed, but somewhat pitied. This is a paper not of compassion, but of encouragement, even of exposition that shall open to the American traveling within his own borders a portion of his country yet unspoiled, beautiful, tranquil, sturdy and itself. Go to Rockport when the moon is shining and the air is still. See the white masses of the houses flooded with its light and the velvety shadows of tall elms; look a little farther and see the ocean, now black, now blue, now almost silver, with the jeweled outline of some coastwise steamer silently stealing by—do this and understand why Sandy Bay needs no fancy costume.

J. H. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year $9.00 Three months $2.25 Six months $4.50 One month 75c Single copies, 5 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign		United States	
14 pages	3c	14 pages	2c
16 to 22 pages	4½c	16 to 22 pages	3c
24 to 30 pages	6c	24 to 30 pages	4c
32 pages	7½c	32 pages	5c

Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

NEWS OFFICES

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EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3 Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
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NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street Boston Mass.
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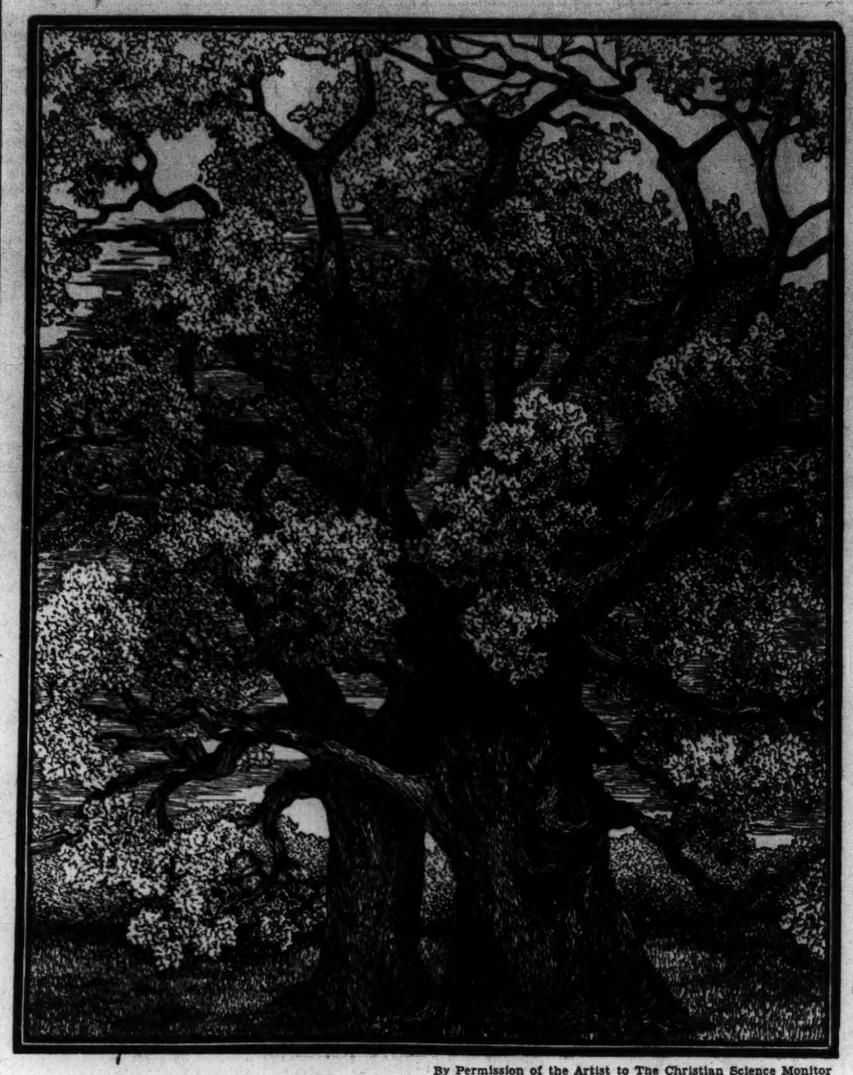
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL, THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (German Edition) (French Edition) (Scandinavian Edition) (Dutch Edition) (Braille Edition), CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY



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Haywood Oaks: From a Woodcut by Alec Buckels

Brooklyn Bridge at Dawn

Out of the cleansing night of stars and tides,
Building itself anew in the slow dawn,
The long sea-city rises: night is gone,
Day is not yet; still merciful, she hides
Her summoning brow, and still the night-car glides
Empty of faces; the night-watchmen yawn
One to the other, and shiver and pass on,
Nor yet a soul over the great bridge rides.
Frail as a gossamer, a thing of air,
A bow of shadow o'er the river flung,
Its sleepy masts and lonely lapping flood;
Who, seeing thus the bridge a-slumber there,
Would dream such softness, like a picture hung,
Is wrought of human thunder, iron and blood?

—RICHARD LE GALLIENNE, in "The Junkman and Other Poems."

The Hero of Young Norway

When "Norse Ole Bull" (this title was given to him by Ibsen's friend Vinje) founded a theater in which he wanted to carry the spirit of Old Norway into the drama, as he had already carried it into music, the younger generation was enthusiastically on his side. But the older men in the Storthing refused his petition for government support of the "national theater." He felt somewhat discouraged by this rebuff, but at this point the students came forward with their offer to arrange a great musical festival on the evening of October 15, 1851, for the benefit of the Bergen Theater. This gave Ole Bull a new impulse. He composed a chorus for male voices to be sung after the prologue, while he himself was going to play some of his "Norwegian" numbers in the later part of the program.

Henrik Ibsen had been asked to write the prologue. On the night of the performance, he sat in an obscure corner of the auditorium, which was crowded to the last seat. If the Storthing had not appreciated Ole Bull's new venture, the students and the citizens of Christiania had turned out in full force to give their approval. The curtain rose, and an actress in old Norse costume began speaking Ibsen's lines. She told of the gray dim past, the glorious time of Norway, when the nation was strong, and the minstrel was honored by prince and by people. . . . But this glorious time passed, and a period of slavery closed over Norway like a long winter sleep. Now the people had once more broken their chains, but who was to direct their course? Art—art which is like the sound-board of a lyre, whose notes vibrate deep in the soul of the people. An art, rooted in the hearts of the nation, will be the force to guide Norway on to a greatness equal to the grandeur of the heroic age.

Like the Jewess by the willows of the waters of Babylon, the artists should sing of the splendor of the past and call up in the memory of the people the glory of their ancestors for the emulation of the young men and women of the present generation. With a ringing refrain the prologue came to a close:

For art is like the sound-board of a lyre
That deepens the vibrations of the strings
Fixed in the people's soul, till higher,
Fuller and clearer the sweet music rings.

Stormy applause showed how well Ibsen had struck the note of the hour and expressed in beautiful verse the hope that beat in every young Norwegian heart. The same note sounded in Ole Bull's melodies of "gamle Norge" that had so long been timidly hidden, but now when played by his magic bow were applauded by mighty rulers; Ole Bull was a festival in the life of the people; he gave self-respect to the Norwegians. Through him they realized that native art also could be great.

After the concert Ole Bull wished to meet the poet of the prologue. He learned that this twenty-three-year-old student and journalist was also the author of several dramas.

Later Ibsen found himself in the presence of Ole Bull, the hero of young Norway, tall and handsome as a Greek god in the royalty of his young manhood, and with a presence that (as Longfellow put it) filled the room with sunshine. The two men conceived a warm affection for each other, and three weeks later Ibsen received from Ole Bull an appointment as theater poet and stage-manager of the Norwegian Theater in Bergen.—A. E. ZUCKER, in "Ibsen, the Master Builder."

The Answer

Spring in Paris; I ask only for
language equivalent to one aspect of
the miracle. We were many blocks
from the Champs Elysées, but on
a night in May, when it was mild
enough to set our croisée wide open,
as I lay stretched out in my cool
bed, and there was no sound save
footfalls in the street of horse or
man, there stole in (it was inconceivable from so far) the perfume of
the gardens in the Champs-Elysées.
The lilacs, rhododendrons, acacias, were all out, perhaps lilies-of-the-valley. There had been a light
shower. The exhalation reached my
keen senses by way of Paris street
and boulevard, yet unsullied, pristine, tender.
How could it be? The answer is,
"Spring in Paris." What else?—From
"Background With Figures," by
CECELIA BEAUX.

Beyond the Shadows, Flowers

The little market towns of England have, for the most part, streets so broad that the old, low houses on either hand appear still lower, and their shadows, lying in crinkles across the pavements at noon, seem squat and insignificant.

Here, once a week, the market stalls rise, like so many rows of quickly growing plants. In a space beyond the square the farm carts are grouped, with horses standing patiently side by side, stamping their hoofs and shaking their loose blinkers in the sun.

Market Day is a busy time. The stalls exude paper wrappings and bits of this and that, which float about the roadway and add to the general sense of prevailing activity. The sun lies hot upon the awnings, and every speck of dust is magnified. It seems necessary to shout and rattle things in order to effect a quick sale, and there is much brisk bargaining.

For those who do not wish to buy, who have little interest in machine-made lace by the yard, in cotton stockings, in ornamented china mugs, or in boxes of doll's furniture, the market, after the first few minutes, holds no particular delight. The day is warm and the sounds confusing.

You push close in beside the walls of the old houses, and, being on the shady side of the road, find their shadows comforting. Little shop windows bulge out over the flagstones here and there, mixed with the flat, many-paned windows of private homes, a strange jumble of architecture. In the center of a heavy, dark wall appears an archway opening into a stone passage of gray-blue shadows, and beyond the shadows, flowers. Framed in the deep-toned circle, the mass of blooms receives the brilliance of enamel; each flower in that sun-bathed place is of a quality so rich as to be indescribable. The fact that so little of the garden can be seen adds to the wonder of it, adds to the possibilities lying there. Almost you can believe yourself to be looking through the vague shadows of things to something new and glorious beyond, something that you have never yet known.

The noises in the street are still there: the yapping, the jingling, the shouting; torn bits of newspaper, escaped from the backs of the stalls, still slide about your feet; sticky sweets sink together into tepid lumps where the sun has found them, and busy country women push one another in an effort to get themselves, their heavy string bags, and their children from one place to another. You glance along the street at the somber house fronts. The walls tell no secrets, the windows are tightly fastened.

Who could have guessed of the brilliant loveliness lying so peacefully behind it all?

On Guard

I whistle to my words now that I know
A city is no place for restless hounds,
Know how they stifle in the narrow bounds
Of perfume-heavy rooms and that they grow
Absurd in silver bells and satin bow.
I call them home, the mountain-side resounds
With echoes as again on ceaseless rounds
They race unleashed to circle in the snow. . . .

—MOLLY ANDERSON HALEY, in "The Window Cleaner and Other Poems."

The Popularity of Caricatures

While, according to the modern way of thinking, much "serious" art may almost be said to be independent of exactness in representation, caricature, inversely, is almost dependent upon inexactness in representation. But the caricaturist must be sufficiently skilful in draughtsmanship to record his meaning plainly. . . .

It may be said, indeed, that the popularity of true caricature is in inverse ratio to its excellence. This especially applies to the caricature of individuals. For one thing, a subtle caricature is wholly wasted upon the majority; for another, caricature which involves adverse criticism, physical or otherwise, is apt to arouse feelings of personal hostility to the artist in the breasts of opposing partisans. Moreover, the inner history of certain journals is as well supplied with the evidence of the fury of individuals who have complained about caricatures made of them, as it is of records of persons who have paid large fees for the publicity of being caricatured at all. —From "A History of Caricature," by BOHUN LYNCH.

Trust

Oh you,
Earth's tender and impassioned few,
Take courage to entrust your love
To Him so named who guards above
Its ends and shall fulfil!
Breaking the narrow prayers that may
Befit your narrow hearts, away
In His broad, loving will.

—ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING. Poems.

Returns From Spiritual Investment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Psalmist said, "I have been young, and now am old; yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread." In order to realize this security, one must open his eyes and look into the storehouse of his spiritual treasures to find that he is provided with abundant riches; for the all-loving Father has bestowed upon all His children an inexhaustible supply of spiritual gifts, or Godlike qualities.

Each one may draw upon divine intelligence for ideas which will show him how to use his various spiritual gifts in a way that will glorify God and bless mankind. As this is done, the necessary means for meeting his human obligations will be made manifest. He will then be working in "the right way," which Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says "wins the right of way, even the way of Truth and Love whereby all our debts are paid, mankind blessed, and God glorified" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 232). It is thus seen that one always has recourse to spiritual supply as his capital, which he can utilize so that it will make manifest to him right means for securing his daily bread. Seeking employment, then, is not to be thought of merely from the standpoint of what it will give one in the way of a livelihood; but it is to be considered, rather, as seeing opportunities for investing one's spiritual capital—applying his understanding of the truth—so that it will benefit both himself and those to whom he renders service.

A student of Christian Science, who was temporarily out of employment, had reached the point of understanding which enabled her to see that her spiritual supply was eternally established; and she was then ready to use her gifts in whatever way God should direct. Quite unexpectedly she was offered a position of teaching in a line of work for which she was especially prepared; but the financial remuneration was dependent upon the amount of work that would come to the institution through her department, and it looked as though the income that could be definitely counted upon would be very small for some time. She felt, however, that this was the work for which she was best fitted, a work in which she could share with others the spiritual gifts which God had bestowed upon her; then, since He had shown her this opportunity for investing some of her capital—her spiritual understanding—He would surely grant the increase. The position was accepted, and every step unfolded naturally and beautifully, bringing an increase far more rapidly than anyone had anticipated. The working out of this problem proved what Mrs. Eddy terms "the deific law that supply invariably meets demand" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 45).

The scientific understanding and application of spiritual supply will produce a normal activity in business affairs, just as the scientific sense of life as spiritual produces a normal condition of health. Mrs. Eddy has written in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 373): "Establish the scientific sense of health, and you relieve the oppressed organ. The inflammation, decomposition, or deposit will abate, and the disabled organ will resume its healthy functions." In a similar way business fluctuations, depressions, or stagnations can be abated by the scientific sense of business. To this end individuals need to realize that there is no depression or diminution of God's inexhaustible supply of spiritual ideas; and that by reflection man possesses all good, which comes from God in whom man has his entire being. Understanding these spiritual facts, one can draw continually upon this supply of spiritual ideas, and be shown how to keep them in some good service. In reality, there need be no lack of work, no cessation in business activity, no blocking of transactions, no irregularity in business or in anything needed for its operations. Ideas used in this way will maintain the healthy condition of business, and these ideas will multiply and bring good in return to all concerned.

Jesus said to the disciples who had toiled all night and had caught nothing, "Cast the net on the right side of the ship, and ye shall find." Obeying him, they brought in their net full of fish. In the Sermon on the Mount Jesus, also, showed that returns from investment in spiritual understanding would furnish one's daily supplies, for he said: "Take no thought, saying, What shall we eat? or, What shall we drink? or, Wherewithal shall we be clothed? . . . for your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things. But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." Jesus proved in his own life that such procedure brought results, furnishing him with everything needful in his human affairs. Mankind today can find sufficient the method of the Master, whose daily business was making use of his spiritual gifts, applying God's law of good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.]

Udbytte Af Aandelig Kapitalanbringelse

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

PSALMISTEN sagde: "Jeg har været ung og er bleven gammel; men jeg har ikke set en retfærdig forladt eller hans Sæd at søge efter Brødet." For at erkende denne Tryghed maa man aabne sine Øjne og se ind i sine aandelige Rigdommes Skatkammer for at finde, at man er forsynet med overflødige Rigdomme; thi den alkærlige Fader har skænket alle Sine Børn et uudtømmeligt Forraad af aandelige Gaver eller guddommelige Egenskaber.

Enhver kan trække Veksler paa guddommelig Intelligens for at faa de Ideer, der vil vise ham, hvorledes han skal bruge sine forskellige aandelige Gaver paa en Maade, som vil herliggøre Gud og velsigne Menneskeslægten. Naar man gør dette, vil de nødvendige Midler til at møde sine menneskelige Forpligtelser blive manifesterede. Man vil da arbejde paa "den rette Maade", hvilket, som Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Christian Science, siger, "opnaar det rette i Fremgangsmaaden, ja, Sandhedens og Kærlighedens Maade, hvorved al vor Gæld bliver betalt, Menneskeslægten velsignet, og Gud herliggjort" (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, S. 232). Saaledes ser man, at man altid kan ty til aandelig Forsyning som sin Kapital, hvilken man kan bruge saaledes, at den vil aabenbare de rette Midler, hvorved man kan sikre sig det daglige Brød. At søge Beskæftigelse er da ikke alene at tænke ud fra det Synspunkt, hvad man vil faa at leve af, men man maa snarere se paa det som en Lejlighed hvorved man kan anbringe sin aandelige Kapital—bruge sin Forstaaelse af Sandheden—saaledes, at det vil gavne baade En selv og dem, man yder sin Tjeneste.

En, der studerede Christian Science, og som midlertidigt var uden Beskæftigelse, havde naaet det Punkt af Forstaaelse, som satte hende i Stand til at se, at hendes aandelige Forsyning for evigt var fastsat; og hun var da rede til at bruge sin Begavelse paa en hvilken som helst Maade, Gud maatte anvise hende. Ganske uventet blev der tilbudt hende en Stilling, hvor hun skulde undervise i et Arbejde, for hvilket hun var særligt egnet; men Lønnen var afhængig af, hvor meget Arbejde, der gennem hendes Afdeling vilde komme til Institutionen, og det saa ud, som om den Indkomst, der bestemt kunde regnes med, i nogen Tid vilde blive meget ringe. Hun følte imidlertid, at dette var det Arbejde, hun var bedst egnet for, et Arbejde, hvorved hun kunde dele med andre de aandelige Gaver, som Gud havde skænket hende; dernæst—eftersom Han havde vist hende denne Lejlighed til at anbringe en Del af sin Kapital, sin aandelige Forstaaelse—vilde Han sikkert ogsaa skænke Væksten. Hun modtog Stillingen, og hvert Skridt fremad udfoldede sig naturligt og smukt og bragte en langt hurtigere Vækst end nogen havde ventet. Udarbejdelsen af dette Problem beviste, hvad Mrs. Eddy kalder "den guddommelige Lov, at Forsyningen ufravigeligt møder Kravet" (*Miscellaneous Writings*, S. 45).

Den videnskabelige Forstaaelse og Anvendelse af aandelig Forsyning vil frembringe en normal Virksomhed i Forretningsanliggender, ligesom den videnskabelige Opfattelse af Liv som aandeligt frembringer en normal Sundhedstilstand. Mrs. Eddy har skrevet i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (S. 373): "Stadfæst den videnskabelige Opfattelse af Sundhed, og du lindrer det besværede Organ. Betændelsen, Opløsningstilstanden eller Aflagringen vil formindskes, og det udygtiggjorte Organ vil genoptage sine sunde Funktioner." Paa lignende Maade kan Forretningslivets Stigen og Falden, Depression eller Stilstand blive formindsket ved den videnskabelige Opfattelse af Forretning. For at opnaa dette, maa Menneskene gøre sig klart, at der ikke er nogen Depression eller Forringelse af Guds uudtømmelige Forsyning af aandelige Ideer; samt at Mennesket ved Genspejling ejer alt det gode, som kommer fra Gud, i hvem Mennesket har hele sin Væren. Naar man forstaar disse aandelige Kendsgerninger, kan man til Stadighed trække Veksler paa denne Forsyning af aandelige Ideer, og det vil blive En vist, hvorledes man kan opbevare dem for en eller anden god Tjeneste. I Virkeligheden behøver der ikke at være nogen Mangel paa Arbejde, ingen Standsning i Forretningsvirksomhed, ingen Hindring for Transaktioner, ingen Uregelmæssighed i Forretning eller i noget, der er nødvendigt for dens Virksomheder. Ideer, som anvendes paa denne Maade, vil opretholde den sunde Tilstand i Forretningslivet, og disse Ideer vil mangfoldiggøres og give godt Udbytte til alle, som berøres af det.

Jesus sagde til sine Disciple, der havde arbejdet haardt hele Natten og intet havde fanget: "Kaster Garnet ud paa højre Side af Skibet, saa skulle I finde." Idet de adlød ham, drog de Garnet ind, fuldt af Fisk. I Bjergprædikenen viste Jesus ogsaa, at Udbytte af Kapitalanbringelse i aandelig Forstaaelse vilde give En det daglige Udkomme, for han sagde: "Derfor maa I ikke bekymre eder og sige: Hvad skulle vi spise? eller: Hvad skulle vi drikke? eller: Hvormed skulle vi klæde os? . . . Thi eders himmelske Fader ved, at I have alle disse Ting nødig. Men søger først Guds Rige og hans Retfærdighed, saa skulle alle disse Ting gives eder I Tilgift." I sit eget Liv beviste Jesus, at en saadan Fremgangsmaade bragte Resultater, og forsynede ham med alt, hvad han behøvede i sine menneskelige Forhold. Vor Tids Mennesker kan finde vor Mesters Fremgangsmaade fyldestgørende, han, hvis daglige Gerning var at gøre Brug af sine aandelige Gaver, idet han benyttede sig af Guds Lov for Velfærd.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

Bethlehem Bach Festival

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

Bethlehem, Penna.

WOODCUTS, were it possible, should be used to illustrate the Bach Festival, given annually under the direction of Dr. J. Fred Wolle at the Packer Memorial Church of Lehigh University; at any rate, they would better reproduce its quaintness than photographs can, by showing of this year's meetings, two for the performance of cantatas, held on the afternoon and evening of May 13, and two, as a double session, for interpretation of the B minor Mass, held on the afternoon of May 14. As subjects, scenes of smaller and larger scope, outdoors and indoors, could be caught. One picture could have for background the south wall of the church, shadows of a little past midday on the masonry; in the foreground a couple of persons, one of them a youngish man in formal afternoon garb, the other, an elderly man, dressed in street clothes. They could be sketched as though stopping for a moment in their walk, to comment on something or somebody observed on the campus. Title of engraving: "Mr. Tittmann, the bass, with a member, emeritus, of the Bach Choir." Another could portray a scholar at a desk, not sitting sideways in a chair, like Holbein's figure, "Erasmus," but standing back-to, in a sort of pulpit, making an energetic swing of the arms to the left, both hands at full stretch, head turned along with them, face almost in profile. Title: "Dr. Wolle leading his chorus at a fortissimo moment in the 'Sanctus.'"

Truly, you may leave your camera at home as well as not when you visit this place, unless you want to take views of the steel mills that bask on the bank of the river. For here, instead of living in the world of today, you feel aware of moving in that of a time long gone. Instead of counting yourself a citizen of a twentieth-century community, you regard yourself more like a being in an animated document. It happens, indeed, that the town of the present — stand on the toll bridge and look at the furnace chimneys — tends to be passive, while that of the past continues active. If mechanical Bethlehem resolves to indulge itself in a bit of a siesta, all the more reason, no doubt, why musical Bethlehem should keep awake.

Tone and Style

Do the Bethlehemites, someone asks, faithfully conform in every respect to the original manner of Bach presentation? Certainly not. Dr. Wolle is something else than an antiquarian. He is a musician. In the first place, the tone and style of a large body of executants must be different from those of a little group, such as the composer presumably thought of when writing. In the next place, the sound of everything used for accompaniment now must be unlike that of instruments of a former period, barring strings and organ. An impression, therefore, rather than a realization, of the historic Bach is what they achieve, or at least is what they did achieve at their twenty-sixth reunion of song.

To glance at the program of Friday afternoon, comprising the works: "O God, How Grievous," "Sing We the Birth," "My Soul Doth Magnify" (not the famous "Magnificat") and "King of Heaven." To cast fleeting regard also at that of Friday evening, consisting of three items: "Great David's Lord," "Soul and Body" and "The Heavens Laugh." The conductor found opportunity in this schedule to do a perverse, yet a somehow appropriate, thing. Habitually, he manages to transgress conventionality some way or other, yet so nobody can in fairness object. The musician again. The cantatas which he chose, or certain of them, call for the use of a cembalo in the orchestra; and what should he do but order a grand piano brought into the instrumental ensemble and let it be played upon in showy concert fashion through piece after piece. Questionable form, granted; but most exhilarating effect. Every listener knows how dull a series of episodes in the ancient contrapuntal style can become when too precisely, remotely and academically rendered. Now Dr. Wolle of course tolerates no inaccuracy; at the same time, he will have his studies of Bach piquant, sociable and ingratiating, even if he must modernize affairs slightly to secure the result.

Happily, too, he can in this case find justification, arguing that the piano is only a cembalo of advanced and developed type. If the composer himself could be imagined as arranging the music for Bethlehem (and what an arranger in his day he was!) would he not, naturally, be expected to abjure the method of a period of coaches-and-six and to employ those of an age of motorcars? In conscience, then, Dr. Wolle merely acts as Bach would want to act. Among a few of the learned, let the cantatas be treated as curiosities, and for scholarship's sake, let them be performed exactly after the fashion of the provincial German choir loft of 200 years ago. Generally speaking, however, we shall probably the better keep possession of the artistic glow that illumines them as products of composing, if we get rid of physical flaws that obfuscate them as musical scores and as pages of notes.

The Soloists

Good for Dr. Wolle, all the same, that he keeps the book always open before him when conducting. For whereas he interprets according to fancy, he never allows the symbols that Bach put down on the lined paper to get out of his sight. For the matter of that, it may be doubted if he would permit one of his soloists to stand before the audience with empty hands. Neither memory contests nor vocal exhibitions are these Maytime gatherings held on the beautiful, hospitable grounds of Lehigh. For a singer to be invited to the stone chapel to take part in the cantatas or the mass is by no means to be complimented as the leading oratorio soprano, alto, tenor, baritone or bass of the hour; it is, nevertheless, to be picked out as a serious artist of the first line.

The selection has rarely been so completely fortunate as it proved this spring. In the cantatas, Mmes. Ruth Shaffner and Rose E. Bampton and Messrs. Dan Gridley, Robert M. Crawford and Charles Trowbridge Tittmann assisted; in the mass, on Saturday, Mmes. Ernestine Hohl Eberhard and Amy Ellerman and Mr. Charles Stratton, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Tittmann. Especially distinguished was the singing of the remarkable duet, "Remembering His Mercy," in the third cantata of Friday afternoon by Mme. Bampton and Mr. Gridley. In point of giving utterance to the emotions of the concourse of pilgrims—a throng in the auditorium, crowds in the doorways and on the steps, and nobody knows how many on the lawns under the transept windows—Mr. Gridley, after Dr. Wolle and the chorus, is perhaps the most to be praised. There came just then an instant when the occasion and the spokesman perfectly conjoined.

Art and Puritanism

By HAROLD HOBSON

London

AT THE Queen's Theater, "Heartbreak House," by G. Bernard Shaw, beginning April 25, 1932. At His Majesty's Theater, "The Du Barry," an operette in two acts, by Paul Knepler and J. M. Willenski; music by Carl Millocker, arranged by Theo Mackeben; English book by Rowland Leigh and Desmond Carter, lyrics by Rowland Leigh; produced April 13, 1932. At the Comedy Theater, "Faces," by Patrick Ludlow and Walter Sondes, produced April 22, 1932.

Mr. Shaw knows everything about writing a play except when to finish it. "An hour and a half," replies Captain Shotover when Hector Hushabye inquires how long he can concentrate on a single subject. "Heartbreak House" plays for three hours and five minutes. The compliment is, of course, delicate; but it is undeserved. No London audience, perhaps no audience in the world, has double the intellectual stamina of that redoubtable elderly man into whose past life in Zanzibar Mr. Shaw gives us such tantalizing glimpses. If it were little more than half as long "Heartbreak House" would be twice as good. Mr. Shaw has put enough wit into this play to make the reputation of half a dozen comedies. It is like bringing out a searchlight to look at one's watch.

Mr. Shaw is primarily a man of ideas; a political and economic philosopher who has chosen the drama to disseminate his notions. But he is also a Puritan, and he has never been able entirely to get over the Puritan idea that art is a snare and a delusion. In several of his celebrated prefaces his uneasiness and impatience with art have manifested themselves; here they manifest themselves in the play itself.

All but the Green Carnation

"Heartbreak House" offers a theme that is uniquely suited to Mr. Shaw's genius. For it enables him to work off his favorite theory that all is not well with the present structure of society, while at the same time showing that art and culture and all that sort of thing produce the wrong kind of people. He condemns capitalist society by exhibiting its intellectual aristocracy; and he condemns its intellectual aristocracy by revealing them as futile, and mentally and morally unhealthy. Mr. Shaw in fact sees the æsthetic classes in terms of the "Yellow Book"; one is almost surprised that none of his characters wears a green carnation.

In "Man and Superman" Mr. Shaw has put up an ingenious defense of the destructive critic; it is well to remember this, for it is as a destroyer and disturber that Mr. Shaw shines in "Heartbreak House." With an abundance of the most brilliant wit and intellectual jujutsu he postulates that the British ship of state is heading for the rocks. But there is nothing particularly original in this theory, apart from its treatment. It has been set forth many times before. For the last three centuries heading for the rocks has been Britain's chief national industry, on which she has thrived exceedingly. But when it comes to indicating how the course is to be changed, Mr. Shaw is disappointingly vague. His raisonneur, Captain Shotover, says we must all learn navigation—a true, but not particularly illuminating observation.

Miss Anny Ahlers

Imbibing the wisdom of "Heartbreak House," therefore, is not going to make our collective fortunes. But it is a magnificent entertainment. Never has Mr. Shaw's wit been more sparkling or more pungent that in this play. Rarely has he been served by a better company. Captain Shotover is one of Mr. Cedric Hardwicke's best parts; his incisiveness and mental alertness suit this actor's temperament exactly. Miss Edith Evans plays Lady Utterword with smiles as dazzling as the dialogue. Mr. Leon Quartermaine is not forced to confess himself beaten by the difficulties of Hector Hushabye. Mr. Wilfred Lawson is the peevish captain of industry—well, not to the life, for quite so delightful a capitalist could exist nowhere but in a theater. Miss Eileen Beldon gives an exquisite portrait of Ellie Dunn.

Whirlwinds and tornadoes are unknown in England, but Miss Anny Ahlers, who has come from Germany to take the title rôle in "The Du Barry," is an efficient substitute. Sir Herbert Tree once said that when a single candle was lit upon the stage of His Majesty's the electricians turned on arc lamps of 6000 candlepower, and he hinted that the acting should be on a comparable scale. Miss Ahlers has, if anything, bettered the instruction. Seeing her is an agreeable though exhausting experience. Her first appearance in London has, however, been a very considerable triumph, and "The Du Barry" has prospects of great success. It marks another step along the road toward increased rationality of plot which musical comedy is now following, though whether rationality is really wanted in an irrational form of entertainment may perhaps be doubted. Until the last scene, which is artistically a mistake, it does not attempt to sugarcoat Mme. Du Barry's character, and thus there is a tang and sharpness in its taste most unusual in pieces of this type. Mr. Heddle Nash sings admirably as a young and destitute poet who, most surprisingly, turns out to have the entrée into the most aristocratic houses in Paris. Mr. Lawrence Anderson is an excellent picture-book king. Much of the music is tuneful.

The authors of "Faces" have made the discovery, unaccountably hidden from many dramatists, that families in the suburbs are often quite pleased with their surroundings, looking upon their semidetached villas with considerable satisfaction. In consequence, the second act of their little play, which takes place in the dining room of a house in Streatham, is often delightfully real. The father who potters about the garden, the mother who fussily arranges the ornaments on the mantle shelf, the son whose idea of bliss is a game of tennis and "the pictures at six," have all the stamp of genuineness upon them. The first and third acts, set in a beauty parlor where the discontented daughter has the primrose path of dalliance opened before her, are not so good. The facetiousness of the dialogue is often strained. But that second act is excellent.

The Christian Science Monitor

STUDY OF A HEAD, BY PAUL BOLDRIN

Venice International Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Venice, Italy

ON APRIL 28 the biennial exhibition at Venice was opened by the King of Italy. The exhibition is on an island where, in 14 pavilions belonging to different nations, one can study the various art movements of the day. Though a great deal of space is given to younger artists, the older ones are represented, and there are many retrospective shows.

The secretary-general, Signor Antonio Maraini, has for the first time at the biennials separated the works shown, giving an entire wall, or a room, to each artist. This has made of the exhibition itself a work of art, and has allowed paintings and sculpture to be seen to the best advantage.

The Italian Pavilion is the largest, and contains the best of modern Italian art. The Futurists, as usual, have their own room where Depero's paintings are hung.

The retrospective shows are the subject of discussions between the upholders of the past and the present —Monet, Meunier, Boldini, MacEvoy, Gemito, Michetti, Bellows and Davies are adequately represented. The works of the last two named are in the American Pavilion, which, under the organization of the Grand Central Art Galleries of New York (through the generosity of Mr. George Pratt) has been arranged by Mr. Martin Birnbaum.

Mr. Birnbaum's wide knowledge enables him to point out the real value of the art of the United States. His explanation of the paintings by the Indian artists of the North American reservations has aroused great interest in the exquisite drawing and color of their work. Mr. Maurice Sterne is seen at his best with "The Mill," and a picture by Mr. Charles W. Hawthorne of three women stands out among the admirable collection.

The British Pavilion is now in charge of the Overseas Board of Trade. Here the contents have been chosen by Sir Charles Holmes and Maj. Alfred Longden. Messers. Augustus John, Richard Sickert, A. J. Munnings, Wilson Steer and Philip Connard are among the painters; the sculptors are Messrs. Eric Gill, Frank Dobson and John Skeaping.

Poland, Norway, Denmark and Switzerland have their own pavilions for the first time. This year the German Pavilion has been lent to Austria. Herren Kokoschka, Böckl and Moll are showing pictures, and Herr Ehrlich, sculpture.

The French Pavilion contains the restrospective shows of Monet's pictures and Bernard's sculpture. There are as well the works of many living artists including MM. Derain, Flandrin, Lhote, Pompon and Waroquier.

In the pavilion of the Soviet Republic 45 artists are represented by 19 works chosen by the W. O. K. S. for the cultural relations between U. S. S. R. and foreign countries. Hungary, Belgium, Holland and Spain have, also, interesting and well-arranged pavilions. Next year the pavilions of Greece and Japan will be finished.

Philadelphia Etching Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

NINETY-SIX artists scattered all over the United States are represented in the ninth annual exhibition of American etchings now on view at the Print Club.

The Charles M. Lea prize was awarded to Mr. Earl Horter for "Junk Shop," with honorable mention to Mr. Richard E. Bishop for "Pintails." "Junk Shop," honored in April when it was shown in the international exhibition of prints in Chicago, is an aquatint touching upon the soft tonal quality of old walls, a scattering of junk, women figures, and an open arched doorway revealing a distant figure in silhouette. A similar sense of drab surroundings is apparent in Mr. Horter's companion print, "Chinatown."

Perhaps the most stimulating prints in the exhibition come from Mr. Harry G. Berman, who manipulates many figures in shadow and light, lending them an emotional fervor. "Destruction of an Ancient City" sketches myriad figures in a torment of hurrying escape.

More typical of the exhibition's timbre is Mr. G. K. Geerlings's carefully studied, dispassionate "Jeweled City," with its pattern geometrization of foreground crossing metal girders, and distant skyscrapers pricked with many tiny lights.

Architecture is foremost in compositions by Messrs. Donald M. Kirkpatrick, John Taylor Arms, Louis C. Rosenberg, Samuel Chamberlain and Ernest D. Roth. Exquisite in its use of detail is Mr. Arms's "Venetian Filigree." It is interesting to note that Mr. Bishop wins honorable mention in an exhibition that includes several spirited bird compositions by Mr. Frank W. Benson.

Mr. Charles E. Heiel, who contributes "The Squabble," a line sketch of quarreling sparrows, turns also to "Indian Pipes," a particularly effective outdoor sketch of the fantastic wax-white fungi as they push upward from a ground covering of old leaves and twigs. Here is an artist who has genuine feeling for the woods.

Sketches of the sea and its characters at rest by the harbor, or against a fishing shack come from Messrs. Gordon Grant, Sears Gallagher and Charles H. Woodbury. Mr. Grant offers, also, a sea fantasy, with a great wind emerging from the clouds to blow a sailing vessel over the angry waves.

Mr. Martin Lewis and Mr. F. Hopkinson-Evans are the most successful of those who study, realistically, city types in city settings. Mr. Lewis finds his material in New York, while his colleague goes to Paris and London, offering in "Derelicts, Thames Embankment," one of the more unusual prints in the exhibition.

Another print of quality is "The Granary," by Mr. Andrew Vargish, with its figures of a woman and child in half light by a ladder in the dusk of an old raftered building.

Satiric humor may be found in two prints by Miss Peggy Bacon: "Nymph" with a thin old woman copying a buxom nymph in an art gallery, and "Satyr," which poses a bespectacled youth intent on copying two satyrs. Amusing also are the city travesties by Mr. John G. Roth. The most potent of the satires, however, comes from Mr. Harry Sternberg, whose "Principal No. 7," with crowds in the heart of a great city, attempts in a print what Mr. Eugene O'Neill essayed in "Strange Interlude."

An American comedy of manners, without undue exaggeration, is found in Mrs. Polly Knipp Hill's "Thrashing Dinner."

There are many admirable landscapes, ranging from Mr. Y. E. Soderberg's study of an old farmhouse toward which a woman trudges over rough fields to Mr. R. W. Woiceske's interpretation of winter, or Mr. George Elbert Burr's tranquil moonlight over cactipunctured western deserts.

Among the many other exhibitors are Messrs. Levon West, with prints from Venice; Daniel Garber, with sunny Delaware Valley farms; C. W. Anderson, Hans Kleiber, Harold Denison, Troy Kinney, William Meyerowitz, Isaac Friedlander, Phillip Kappel, Frank A. Nankivell, Lee Sturges, Roi Partridge, C. Jac Young and Orville H. Peets. D. G.

To the collection of artists' self-portraits at Florence, Italy, there has recently been added a portrait of Julius Rolshoven, the American painter. Rolshoven, born in Detroit in 1858, made his home in Florence for 30 years, save for annual visits to Paris and America. The portrait, which has now been presented to the Uffizi by Mrs. Rolshoven, was painted in Paris in 1889.

Pictures in Motion

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

UFA'S film operetta, "Congress Dances," is now being released throughout the United States by United Artists. It was made under Eric Pommer's supervision with Eric Charrell as director. The direction shows more freedom from the acting tableau presentation of the characters than was to be expected of a technician hitherto working in the theater. A communicating gusto is the chief merit of the picture, for the note of merriment is kept ever dominant in processional street scenes and community café festivities. The slight but sufficient story concerns Metternich's failure to keep Tsar Alexander so diverted during his visit to Vienna early in the nineteenth century that he would not attend the critical sessions of the congress of nations gathered to solve the European entanglements caused by Napoleon. The Tsar goes where he pleases and delegates to his double the onerous tasks of attending the opera and fulfilling undesired social engagements. Political intrigue is continually satirized, and Metternich, as depicted by Conrad Veidt, is so much the professional wire-puller that he half-ruefully enjoys being outwitted. Lilian Harvey photographs well as the shop girl Cinderella who captures the passing fancy of the Tsar. She represents a fictitious story-book type who can dance indefinitely on the edge of a precipice without coming to harm. Taken literally, the film would be deplorable in its implications, but the intent plainly is to keep the whole thing in a vein bordering on happy and sentimental nonsense. Henry Garat plays the Tsar and his double, and Lil Dagover as an unofficial diplomat is a pictorial intrigante.

"A Nous la Liberté"

Although the film direction of M. René Clair lacks the ironic implications that it is possible to discover in the work of Mr. Chaplin, the Frenchman offers a steady stream of wit in his use of the motion picture medium. Best of all, he adheres to motion as a means of projecting his pictures, even though he is ostensibly making talkies. All of his projection has a rhythmic line in "A Nous la Liberté," his latest picture to be presented in New York, now on view at the Europa Theater. Since rhythm naturally connotes music, there is a continuous musical background for the action, provided by M. Georges Auric. This music is likewise wittily used, with unobtrusive descriptive accents to suit incidents in the action, as in the opening sequences showing prisoners at work making toy horses on the Ford "belt" system wherein each worker repeats all day long a single operation in the assembling and painting of the toys. Two prisoners conspire to escape and one succeeds, rising progressively from a vendor of sheet music sold to a tune provided by a phonograph, a salesman in a phonograph store, and finally the proprietor of a great factory that makes phonographs on the belt assembly system. Something more than hint of satire is in the parallelism between prison and factory methods and in the final perfection of mechanization to which he brings his process, with everything done mechanically, and the workers having nothing to do but see that the wheels keep going; two workers perform this service while the others enjoy continual holiday beside the river near by. The successful manufacturer is eventually joined by his prison pal; they have many farcical and romantic adventure, and finally, when threatened with a return to prison, they take to the road as vagabonds, happy in their liberty.

"Siberian Patrol"

An Amkino sound film, "Siberian Patrol," recently released in the States, transcends in general entertainment value the run of Soviet films that have recently come out of Russia. Apart from a caricatured presentation of British participation in Siberian affairs a few years back, to be expected and discounted in a doctrinaire film, "Siberian Patrol" is of interest because of its inherent cinema values. Aside from the Mickey Mouse producers, now that Mr. Chaplin has suspended studio activities, it would seem at times that only the French director, M. René Clair, and the Russians are consistently making pictures in motion in these days of talkies which make slight use of the one unique quality of the films, visual flow. There is talk in "Siberian Patrol," but in the form of spoken titles rather than conversation in the conventional sense. Proof of this is that the action is always intelligible for non-Russians, thanks to an occasional three- or four-word title superimposed upon the film without interrupting the pictorial continuity. The picture is concerned with a simple incident—merely the success of a group of revolutionists in dragging a cannon through the snows to the place it was needed, passing on the way a bridge that is under British guard. The progress of that cannon, hauled by men and horses under great difficulties, constitutes the whole action, apart from a propagandistic pause to seize a British guard and convert him to the cause of the new Russia. Little use of acting is made in any conventional sense, with the effects built up out of flashes at the faces of marked types to symbolize the passing moods. Montage is not overdone to the point of restlessness in assembling the picture. There is real cinema feeling throughout the film for the presentation of several concurrent events in separated places taking place simultaneously. Orchestral music is used as dramatic accompaniment to the tenser passages. There being no necessity to throw personalities into the foreground under the Russian scheme of ensemble presentation, as distinguished from the Hollywood custom of glorifying stars, one is reminded constantly of the verity of the passing events. The picture is least effective when it pauses for closeups of a player of Mongolian visage who has appeared in "The Last of St. Petersburgh" and other Soviet films. Can't be that these out-of-key closeups were put in for the American trade, like the outdated attempts to use slang in the Americanized titles? E. C. S.

Mascagni's 'Lodoletta'

By MARIO LABROCA

Rome

MASCAGNI'S "Lodoletta" is not a repertory work like the sister operas, "Iris" and "Cavalleria." In Rome, for instance, it is so long since this opera was last given that there must be many who now see it for the first time. Like the other operas, "Lodoletta" shows clear signs of its parentage. It is nearer to "Amico Fritz" and "Iris" than to "Cavalleria" and "Piccolo Marat," mainly because the dramatic episodes have a tendency to resolve themselves into a designed and almost serene complaint. The opera is also more lyrically than dramatically conceived and the events seem to follow each other in accordance with some decree. The work has been so fashioned that all trace of drama is lost.

In saying this I am not casting any aspersion on the work, but I should like to point out that it is so essentially lyrical in character that it is more like a cantata than an opera. If we say that the music is entirely typical of Mascagni and that it interprets his idyllic and elegiac qualities, then we have said all. The choral elements have more of a decorative function than anything else, enriching the musical canvas without assuming a dramatic character. The elegiac passages are among the best that Mascagni has written. In its contemplated character "Lodoletta" is very like "Fritz"; also in the lyrical treatment of the vocal parts, which in the short and decisive rhythm of dramatic emotion are inclined to become broader and less concentrated.

The performance, under the masterly direction of Mascagni, was well worthy of the Teatro Reale. The success was great and the famous composer, as well as the artists, met with an enthusiastic reception.

Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion has been given at the Augusteo. Before such a work what would be the use of analysis or of stylistic discoveries? Of what importance is an observation on the character of the recitative—which is undoubtedly the forerunner of that employed by Wagner—or on the varied rôles of the chorus? Any kind of critical attitude would be like looking for butterflies under the Arch of Titus.

The Berlin Singakademie is one of the oldest and finest choral societies in Germany, and carries high the banner of tradition which is so deeply rooted in the soil of the country. Herr Georg Schumann, who has been the conductor for many years, holds tenaciously to the solemn and weighty manner of expression typical of pre-war Germany. The chorus was impassable in technical execution, but it gave the impression of being caught in the meshes of the academic, was timorous of giving full play and accent to phrases, of allowing the voices to mount in crescendo, or vibrate with the emotion of the words. Herr Schumann managed the difficult machine with great care and precision, but seemed to think that anything essentially human might be a profanation of the work. Some of the passages, therefore, particularly in the first part, lacked the impetus and vitality which lie at the basis of the work. The development of the first chorus, which is of extreme beauty, lacked a sense of the dramatic; the crescendo of the basses after the long pedal—one of the most effective passages—was not brought out in sufficiently strong relief; nor the crescendo in "Blute Nur," as in many other passages of the work. The second part was more animated and showed a happier interpretation; more emotional and more convincing. The chorale "Quando un Giorno" was sung with a sense of the poetic that I shall not forget. I believe that with so fine a choral body, another German conductor might have achieved greater effects.

Among the soloists Herr G. A. Walter's performance of the Evangelist stood out. We have rarely heard so mature and convincing an artist. The soprano, Merz Tunder, sang with much art, but the contralto, Hilda Ellger, was not always dramatically effective. From among the other good interpreters I must pick out the tenor Kerchauff, Lohmann, the bass, who portrayed the part of Jesus, and the bass Fischer, who took the other parts. The art of Bach triumphed over all and made one forget the less convincing parts of the performance.

Melbourne Honors Haydn

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. — Melbourne celebrated the bicentenary of Haydn with a series of concerts and recitals. On the composer's birthday—March 31—a program was radiocast, including the Concerto in D for cello and orchestra, the "Kaiser" String Quartet and the "Clock" Symphony.

At the first of the Celebrity Concerts for 1932, the "Clock" Symphony was played by the University Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Prof. Bernard Heinze, in the Melbourne Town Hall. This concert was devoted largely to the works of Haydn, and included the D Major Concerto, with Mr. Roy Shepherd as soloist.

A Haydn "Hour of Music" was presented at the Town Hall, when the Acting Lady Mayoress, Mrs. James Dyer, entertained a large number of music lovers. The program was prefaced by a short address on Haydn by the City Organist, Mr. William McKie.

Film Notes

Master Jackie Cooper's veraciousness as a juvenile is the saving element of "When a Feller Needs a Friend," an M-G-M film that shamelessly exploits the desire of some cinemagoers for a good cry. There is plentiful comic relief offered in Mr. Chic Sale's familiar characterization of a rural busybody who proves a better friend to a physically hampered boy than his family. Out of the same formula comes "No Greater Love," a Columbia release, with Jewish garnishing for a superficial change and Master Dickie Moore and Mr. Alexander Carr as the boy and his pal.

Metro and Universal are both sending companies into the arctic for films of Eskimo life.

Piquancy for Seasoning

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

NOT the least of the merits of "Another Language," Mrs. Rose Franken's drama of the spring season in New York, is its proof that a group of dull persons on the stage need not be presented dully. This would seem to be an obvious proposition, yet it all too seldom receives exemplification in a play, because of the playwright's frequent lack of resourcefulness. Through study and dramatic intuition, Mrs. Franken has acquired an ability to make graphic the motivation of her characters. She understands that words are insufficient to a full and swift achievement of dramatic revelation; and that such revelation at its intensest comes through an action that is an integral part of the story.

Such an incident occurs in the second act of "Another Language." The Hallams, gathered for one of their Tuesday evenings of obeisance to the gentle tyranny of Grandma Hallam, try to recall their romantic response in younger days to an old tune played on the phonograph. Finally Stella, who has never subscribed to the family philistinism, leaves the side of her husband, Victor Hallam, and dances with her nephew, Jerry. Both respond to the melody and to each other with such understanding that the episode ends in a gust of general embarrassment. To the audience, to the Hallams generally and to Stella and Jerry, the incident becomes crucial; yet it had its origin in one of the passing whims of a stodgy family gathering.

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From outside the materials has come an individual viewpoint, an interpretative sense so piquant that a flat incident becomes electrical with implications. Mrs. Franken performs the same act of transmutation as that achieved by a painter who discovers essential patterns and rhythms in the welter of details of a scene in nature, and, by means of accenting and relating the characteristic elements while eliminating things not significant, produces a picture that is self-contained and unique, yet implies a world outside the frame.

Such dramatic use of material from the routine life of the Hallams implies a feeling for some sort of form. It is this feeling that one often misses in the work of new playwrights, just as it is most in evidence when a dramatist has mastered his medium. This does not mean that a playwright can succeed merely by discerning the form used by some established dramatist; many have been able to imitate the Scribe formula of the well-made play but have been unable to do anything individual with it. Rather does it seem imperative that the playwright should evolve a form of his own, a synthesis to some extent of the forms used by other writers, but finally crystallizing into a scheme that is characteristic strictly of the individual in its general tone and presentational scheme.

This element of an individual angle on material that is available to everyone would seem to provide a unique and desirable element of piquancy. One who has been much to the theater should be able for this season, usually, to name correctly the author of a play from watching it in performance, without benefit of a program or other sources of information. Under such a test Mrs. Rose Franken's comedy would prove a puzzle, for its style is her own and her work has been unknown in the theater. But one could with confidence attempt to identify, by its individual flavor alone, the writing of such known personages as Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, Mr. Philip Barry, M. Sacha Guitry, the Brothers Quintero, Signor Luigi Pirandello or Mr. George S. Kaufman.

* * *

It is this individual seasoning, is it not, which gives piquancy to an effective play? Mr. William Gillette took over the formula of Scribe and made it his own by ingenious personal refinements. Each of the Gillette plays was a collection of miniature plays; that is, each scene was complete in structure as to beginning, growth, climax, dénouement and catastrophe, using these words purely in their dramatic connotations. His dénouements formed a succession of piquant surprises. We know of no other playwright of modern times who has had the watchmaking patience of Mr. Gillette in his working out of the intricacies of his dramatic machines. Nor would it be desirable for anybody else to adopt this form, which Mr. Gillette found so congenial. He acknowledged, not so long ago, that plays have naturally changed with times which have brought the drama closer to life than it has been for a long time past.

For this reason we have the kaleidoscopic method worked out by Mr. Elmer Rice, a method that remains his own regardless of the number of his imitators. Piquant, surely, are the fringes of incident that he hangs upon his main theme, extraneous episodes one might say at first thought, but constituting really a connected human frame for his particular central subject.

The piquancy of the individual viewpoint enters into every activity of the theater, of course, and gives to each production that has a character of its own a flavor that is unmistakable. In acting we catch this note of piquancy in Miss Beatrice Lillie's performance in "Too True to Be Good," making something vital out of a part that calls for almost continual listening, with responses almost wholly confined to impulses originating with the other characters. Piquant, too, is the film direction style of Mr. Ernst Lubitsch; you can always count on him to avoid the easy cliché and the hackneyed effect.

Exhibition of Watercolors by NELSON CHASE
May 23rd through June 4th, 1932
IRVING & CASSON GALLERIES
COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON

The NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FINE AND APPLIED ART
BROADWAY AT 80TH STREET
INVITES YOU TO AN
ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF STUDENTS' WORK
May 20th to 23rd inclusive
Weekdays, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. including Saturday and Monday evenings to 10 p. m. Also Sunday from 1 to 6 p. m.

H.R.GIGER, LTD.
1178 SIXTH AVENUE
NEW YORK
A complete line of artists' materials and technical supplies.
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AUSTIN Organ Company
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DESIGNERS and Builders of Pipe Organs of the Finest Quality and Character.

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AEOLIAN-SKINNER ORGAN COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

After tonight, all the Boston "legitimate" theaters will be dark. Mr. Leo Bulgakov's excellent production of Tchekhov's "The Sea Gull" will have its final presentation at the Hollis this evening, when the engagement of "The Chocolate Soldier" at the Wilbur will also come to a close.

At the Fine Arts, the German film, "A Waltz by Strauss," will be seen for the last times tomorrow. On Monday it will be succeeded by a French film, "It Est Charmant." On Monday evening there will be for added feature, at 9 p. m., a dance recital by Mr. Edouard de Buron.

On May 30, at the Plymouth, a new play, "Phantom Cargo," will be tried out.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:15 p. m.—NBC, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:30 Del Castillo, organist.
6:00 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:30 News; announcements; monologue.
6:45 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
7:15 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs."
8:15 "Masters of Melody," male trio.
8:30 NBC, National Advisory Council talks.
9:00 NBC, "K-7"; secret service story.
9:30 NBC, Valspar Orchestra; Harold Van Emburgh, baritone.
10:00 NBC, Dance orchestras; Louis Sobol.
11:00 E. E. Rideout; news; sports.
11:16 Talk, Maurice Edwards.
11:30 NBC, Jack Pettis and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

4:45 p. m.—Musical Revue.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:45 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, dance masters.
7:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
7:45 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
8:00 "Barn Dance"
8:30 NBC, D'Orsay Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 McEnelly's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "The First Nighter"; sketch.
10:00 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "What Would You Do?"
10:45 NBC, McCrazy Brothers, songs.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:25 Organ recital, Roland Pomerat.
12:00 NBC, Hal Kemp's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1220kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:30 Shepard Mirror of Fashion.
5:45 Dok Eisenbourg's Orchestra; soloist.
6:00 Studio announcements; news; short subjects.
6:30 Big Brother's Debating Society.
6:45 Leo Litwin, pianist.
7:000 CBS, Talk, Frederick William Wile.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti; piano team.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Californians.
8:30 CBS, "Hollywood Whispers."
9:00 CBS, National Convention of Socialist Party.
9:30 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Joe Smith's Le Faradis Band.
10:30 Sleepy Hall's Orchestra.
11:00 Baseball; weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-2:00 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Dance Orchestras.
5:45 Instrumental trio; soloist.
6:00 CBS, Dance Orchestras.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
7:30 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News.
7:45 Concert Ensemble.
8:00 "The spiritual recital.
8:30 "Getting the News."
8:45 Crystal Male Quartet.
9:00 Organ recital; Francis Cronin.
9:15 "The Trial of Vivian Ware."
9:45 Time; baseball; news; weather.
10:00 The Tonart Singers.
10:15 CBS, Public Affairs Institute.
10:45 CBS, "The Street Singer."
11:00 CBS, Dance Orchestras.

FOR SUNDAY, MAY 29

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Old South Church.
12:45 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Boston RKO program.
1:15 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria organ.
1:45 "Hints on Better English."
2:00 NBC, Choir.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
4:00 NBC, Jane Froman; orchestra.
4:15 "The Merry Makers."
4:30 NBC, Broadcast from Germany.
4:45 NBC, String quartet; poetry.
5:30 NBC, Pop concert.
6:00 NBC, "Our American Schools."
7:00 NBC, G. E. Circle; Beniamino Gigli.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Marjorie Posseit, violinist.
9:45 NBC, "L'Heure Exquise"; woman's vocal octette; harp; organ.
10:15 NBC, Spitalny Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 NBC, "What Would You Do?"
10:36 NBC, "Musings"; poetry; music.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:45 a. m.—South Church (Congregational).
12:15 p. m.—"Hill Billy Songs.
12:30 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
1:00 Morey Pearl and his orchestra.
2:00 Unitarian Hour; talk; choir.
2:30 NBC, Kay Orchestra; soloist.
3:00 NBC, Friendly Hour; talk; music.
3:30 V. F. W. Poppy Day Program.
4:00 NBC, "Songs of Home Sweet Home."
4:30 NBC, "Piccadilly Circus."
5:00 NBC, "Sabbath Reveries."
5:30 NBC, Gypsy Orchestra; soloist.
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:15 Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony.
6:30 "The Minstrel Boy."
6:45 "Makers of a Greater Boston."
7:00 Westinghouse Hour; Ray Meyers.
7:30 NBC, Three Bakers; Slyvia Froos.
8:00 NBC, National convention of Socialist Party.
9:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party; male quartet.
9:45 NBC, "Making the Movies."
10:15 NBC, "The Old Singing Master.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:25 Organ recital, Arthur Martel.
12:00 NBC, Flying Dutchman," orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

11:00 Service from the Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"The Old Refrain"; organ.
12:30 Nationaleers Ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Eight Sons of Eli."
2:30 Soloists; pianist.
3:00 "Danceapators."
3:30 "Petite Symphony."
4:00 Brown University Choir.
4:30 "The Vagabonds."
5:00 Twilight Reveries; organ; soloist.
5:30 Concert ensemble.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Harlequin ensemble.
6:30 Shepard Stores Musicalities; soloists; chorus; quartet; orchestra.
7:00 CBS, Talk, "The World's Business."
7:15 CBS, Chicago Knights program.
7:45 CBS, Sylvania Orchestra; soloists.
8:00 CBS, Alex Haas and Gypsy Ensemble.
8:30 CBS, "The Greyhound Traveler."
8:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
9:00 CBS, Jack Denny's Orchestra; Belle Baker; Four Eton Boys.
9:30 CBS, Harry Sosnik's Orchestra; soloist; male quartet.
10:00 Scott Furriers; transcription.
10:30 "Jack, Ted and Bud," trio.
10:45 "The Ambassadors."
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 CBS, Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
12:00 noon—CBS, "Voice of St. Louis"; soloists; concert orchestra.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, Broadcast from Berlin.
12:45 "Old Kentucky Singer."
1:00 CBS, "Builders of America."
1:30 CBS, Community Center Faculty Recital.
2:00 Salon Ensemble; pianist.
2:30 CBS, Church of the Air.
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour; Toscha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra.
3:30 CBS, Cathedral Hour; soloists; choir; organ.
4:30 CBS, Special pre-Olympic Games program.
5:30 CBS, Radio Revue; soloists; sketch.
6:30 CBS, "Roses and Drums"; sketch.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
7:35 Old Stoughton Musical Society.
8:00 Eddie Welsh's Orchestra.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; concert orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Ziegfeld Radio Show.
11:00 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor; orchestra.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY—Nicely furnished 4-room apartment, July-August; every modern convenience; 2 master bedrooms, baths connecting. Apt. 3-E, 50 Riverside Drive. Trafalgar 7-6157.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

COTUIT, MASS., CAPE COD — Sale, rent, cottages; water view or Pine grove. Private way to beach; church, stores; modern conveniences. E. A. SOUTHER, Main Street and Piney Road.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1800 to $20,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 33 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected, not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

PATENTS

PATENTS—TIME COUNTS in applying for patents; send sketch or model for instructions or book for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent," and "Record of Invention" form; no charge for information or how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, registered patent attorney, 1707 Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE

Complete Reports on Any Properties in
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
IVANHOE CO., 2627 Hyperion Ave., Los Angeles

FOR SALE—Mountain Guest Ranch, located in the central part of New Mexico, in the heart of the Sandia Mountains; one of the finest places of its kind in the Southwest. J. I. EASLEY, Cedar Crest, N. M.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

DISTRICT DISTRIBUTORS WANTED
Modern Patented Foundation Garments
Liberal Commission Basis
GRACE GRAHAM COMPANY
STAMFORD, CONN.
DEPT. CS

ROOMS TO LET

IN NEW YORK CITY—Furnished rooms; convenient location; single $4-$5-$6; double rooms $7-$8 weekly. Georgian Court, 315 West 94th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY or companion, good education, excellent business experience; free to travel; cheerful disposition. Box C-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG lady, experienced in office work, bookkeeping, filing and billing, desires employment; prefer Birmingham, Alabama or San Antonio. Address M. P., 411 Gibbs Bldg., San Antonio, Texas.

STAMPS FOR SALE

DISARMAMENT, League, Int. Labour Bureau; Juventute, called the children's stamps; Air Mails, etc., etc. Swiss and Liechtenstein stamps Lists free. J. R. FLOGERZI, 65 Marktgasse, Berne, Switzerland.

SUMMER HOMES

ATTRACTIVE, less expensive summer at exclusive beach; will share beautiful estate; long season $250; maid service; all privileges. Scituate 1053. Box 92, N. Scituate Beach, Mass.

MAINE COAST SUMMER RENTAL $3000 Palatial, secluded Casco Bay estate, 300 acres, 20 rooms, luxurious house; farm adjoining mainland; 25 miles from Portland; write for details. STANLEY WOOD, Freeport, Me.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., Palacio Apartments—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms, radio, electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location, one block church, cars just off Hollywood Boulevard. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 8178

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road. Commonwealth 4740.

BACK BAY OPERA APTS.—Choice 1-2-3-room suites, latest improvements; Frigidaire free; $35 and up. WM. W. CHERNEY, 122 St. Stephen St., Boston, Mass. Ken. 0510.

BOSTON, MASS., Beacon Hill—Inexpensive summer sublet, attractive duplex apartment on cool Primus Avenue, 1 minute walk from Charles subway; completely furnished living room, bedroom, kitchenette, bath, radio, refrigerator and janitor service. Tel. Cap. 4529 early evenings.

BOSTON, 114 Fenway — 5-room apartment, cool, pleasant, unfurnished or comfortably furnished; quiet location; outlook directly on Fenway. Apply JANITOR.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-8-11-19 Peterboro St.—1- and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 7353. Comm. 0725.

BOSTON, Back Bay, opposite Art Museum—1 room suites, $30 to $35 and 3 rooms, $45 to $50; references. 454 Huntington Ave.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Modern apartments, 4 and 5 rooms, tiled showers, tile kitchen and bath, refrigeration; reasonable rentals. Apply 46 Longwood Ave. Tel. Asp. 2804.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 90 8th Ave., near Prospect Park (Exclusive President Apartments)—Sublet fine 3-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished; must sacrifice. Tel. Sterling 3-1679.

CAMBRIDGE MASS.—Unusual 2-room apartment with fireplace and free electric refrigeration in restricted building; charming residential section near Harvard College; unfurnished or furnished until Sept. 1st at considerably reduced rental. MRS. HANCOCK. MISS GORDON 1359 Beacon St., Brookline. Regent 3181.

Charming
Furnished Apartments
adjacent to The Mother Church, $50 and $55
MRS. HANCOCK MISS GORDON
1359 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS.
Regent 3181

Dean Howells Apartments

Old Cambridge, overlooking Radcliffe College, a few steps from Christian Science church; modern apartments, Frigidaire; reasonable rent; references; write for list of vacancies; from seasonable occasions, 1 Cradle St., cor. Concord Ave., Cambridge, Mass. Univ. 4317.

MILTON, MASS.—For rent to adults, upper apartment of 6 rooms in 2-family house; hot-water heat. 17 Austin Street, off Blue Hills Parkway; near Rapid Transit. Tel. Milton 0391.

N. Y. C., 321 E. 43rd St.—Sublet 4-room apartment, June to October, furnished or unfurnished. Murray Hill 4-3087 evenings.

NORFOLK DOWNS, MASS.—4 or 5-room heated apartment, sunshine, handy and quiet location. 61 Vane St. Granite 3390.

ORANGE, N. J.—Three rooms and kitchenette, Kelvinator, heat, light and gas; must be seen to be appreciated; $35. Or. 3-8664.

READING, MASS.—Attractively furnished suite of rooms, living room, double bedroom and bath, suitable for couple; breakfast if desired; reasonable rental; automobile service; garage; references exchanged. Tel. Reading 0303.

SOMERVILLE, MASS., 35 Cambria St.—Upper apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat. Apply 35 Cambria St.

THE
HOTEL CRALYN
20 CHARLESGATE WEST
One Block from Kenmore Square
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Make your living expenses economical . . .
Including everything, gas, light, linen, maid-service and the luxury of hotel services and surroundings . . . 2-room apartments available May 1st.
Beautifully located in Boston's most exclusive location
Extremely moderate rates
Single and Double Rooms
Kitchen Privileges
Large and Small Apartments
KENmore 3000
R. K. JOHNSON, Manager

WELLESLEY, MASS., July-August, furnished apartment 4 rooms and sleeping porch; near lake and golf links; $60 a month; adults only. Phone evenings, Wel. 1123-W.

REAL ESTATE

HAIRDRESSERS

BRUNO'S BEAUTY SALON
Formerly with Filene's
Permanent Wave, $4.95; Marcel 50c
Finger Wave 50c
278 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON
Next to Repertory Theatre Tel. Ken. 9036

HELP WANTED

WANTED, cook; one experienced in southern cooking preferred; must have good references. Apply MARIGOLD TEA ROOM, 318 Second St., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MEN

BOSTON—Young employed man who can drive car for reduced expenses, to live in family in exchange for services. 308 Newbury St. Ken. 6368.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Young girl, companion to lady, stay overnight; Christian Scientist preferred; reference. Write Box M-21, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COMFORTABLE home, private bath, excellent meals; care if needed; 60 miles from Boston. MRS. D. GRIFFITHS, 21 Summer St., Milford, N. H.

COMFORTABLE home for rest and quiet, care if desired. EDITH M. THOMAS, 27 Stanton Rd., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Regent 2736-J.

THE MISSES PARKER
42 Ashland Street, Arlington Heights, Mass.
Home for Rest and Study. Experienced care if needed. Arlington 0312

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., CUSTER ARMS, 671 Palmer Avenue, overlooking parkway, 4, 5, 6 rooms (3 baths), dining alcoves, fireplaces, cedar closets, restaurant. On premises or telephone Scarsdale 472.

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y., CROSSWAYS APARTMENTS, 1502 Mott Ave.—Ocean view; near beaches, stores, schools and station; 35 minutes from Manhattan; 5-story building; 5 elevators, 3 refrigerators; 4, 5 and 6-room apartments; rentals as low as $70 per month. JOS. D. MORRIS CO., 2109 Mott Ave. Tel. Far Rockaway 7-6464.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., HARDING COURT, Portsmouth Place and Austin Street—Elevator apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, $45 up; large dining alcoves, inlaid linoleum, refrigeration included in rental.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., LOCUST ARMS, 59 Locust Avenue—Elevator apartments overlooking Long Island Sound; 2, 4, 5 and 6 rooms, dining alcoves, fireplaces, sun porches, roof terrace; refrigeration included in rentals. Call or telephone New Rochelle 2280 or Scarsdale 472.

NEW YORK CITY, 15 W. 95th—Large 2-room apartment, 2 tiled baths, kitchenette, Frigidaire; refined home; reasonable. RI. 9-3851.

PELHAM, N. Y., 306 SIXTH AVENUE
Elevator apartments, large, sunny 4-5 rooms; $75 up; electric refrigeration included in rentals; dining alcove. Call or phone Pelham 0225.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush), 426 East 22nd St., Apartment 2H—Business woman will share high-class, furnished apartment. Buckminster 2-3985.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

ROLLS-ROYCE
7 PASSENGER PHAETON, excellent condition throughout; sacrifice $500. H. K., 345 Linwood Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 3298-J.

BEAUTY SHOPS

Permanent Waving
by experts and specialists featuring Frederic process; hair tested; all branches of beauty culture. Ask for booklet. BANWOOD BEAUTY PARLOR, 180 Lexington Avenue, New York City. ASH 4-8214.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

CHILDREN taken in loving home, permanent or for summer; girls 3-10, boys 3-13. MRS. SEE, P. O. Box 294, Lake Placid, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

WANTED—Small cafeteria or French room; buy direct from owner; not over $500; any good location New England which can show profits and stand rigid investigation; full details first letter. C-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

BOOTHBAY, ME.—Log cabins to let or for sale; electricity equipped, every modern convenience; in spruce grove on water; a few shore lots for sale. Information and photographs upon request. Address SPRUCE SHORES, Augusta, Maine.

CAPE COD COTTAGES

WELLFLEET AND TRURO — Attractively planned and situated, fully furnished; moderate rents. Address CAPTAIN L. D. BAKER ESTATE, 148 State St., Boston. Tel. Capitol 7438.

FURNISHED cottage on water front at Rumarock Beach, Mass.; 8 rooms, all modern improvements, to rent for season. Apply to OWNER, Granite 7692.

HUMAROCK BEACH, SCITUATE, MASS.—4 rooms, furnished cottage on waterfront, piazza, bath, water, gas, electricity, garage. Call Hyde Park 1766-J.

MAINE—Cottage, 6 rooms, 2 baths, cooking, refrigeration, lighting electrically, fireplace, porch, double garage. LONGSTRETH, Cherry Lane, Ogunquit, Me.

MAINE—Summer cottage to let furnished, 9 rooms, bath, conveniences; near lake and village. MRS. TURNER, 6301 Sherwood Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

MAINE—Log cabin for 3 or 4, bath, surf; fine neighbors; rent $200. Box B-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ON Lake Contoocook, East Jaffrey, N. H., in pine woods, 9 rooms and sleeping porch, garage, all conveniences; long season $400 or by month. MRS. F. W. TAFT, 4 Upland Rd., Lexington, Mass.

CLEANING SERVICE

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Housecleaning and window cleaning, paint washing, furniture polishing, floors polished, painting, paperhanging, lawns taken care of. Call Bea. 3513.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

LADY desires room and board in country; $40 month. Write Box B-1, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York. Regent 4-2234.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers, 631 Riverside Drive. University 4-5242. N. Y. C.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FULL size chamois skins for car washing and household use; $1.00 per skin. Address VASA, 452 Broadway, Troy, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT

COTTAGE for sale or rent, Randolph, N. H., either furnished or unfurnished; 8 rooms and bath, modern plumbing, open fireplace, electricity, garage; wonderful view; never-failing spring on premises; on state road; price reasonable. Address EDWIN C. BURBANK, 11 Pemberton Square, Boston, or Mrs. T. M. Burbank, 250 North Main St., Concord, N. H.

IN NANTUCKET
FOR sale or to let, our furnished home, 8 rooms, modern improvements; 3 minutes from center. Write Box 46, Nantucket, Mass.

Kennebunk Beach, Maine
Modern 12-room cottage facing beach, for rent or sale. W. O. LITTLEFIELD.

WEST ORANGE N. J.—English stucco, eight rooms, three baths, two-car garage; beautiful location; reasonable. 272 Northfield Road. Or. 4-8281-W.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—Beautifully furnished 10-room house, 2 large sleeping porches, electric refrigeration, garage; exclusive neighborhood; $400 for season, or will sell. Parkway 0094 or 2992. 37 Oriole St. Lw.

FUR STORAGE

DRY COLD FUR STORAGE—Expert repairing, remodeling. WINTHROP FURS, Inc. G. H. ANDERSON, 366 Devonshire St., Boston. Lib. 9643. Call and deliver.

FUR STORAGE—3% valuation; remodeling, repairing, relining; call and deliver. LIB. 2726. CANTOR BROS., 168 Tremont St., Boston.

REAL ESTATE

NO. 19 GLENGARRY, WINCHESTER, WEST SIDE (off Church)
Open for Inspection, Sunday, May 22, 12 to 7:30 P. M.
Price $12,000 for immediate sale
Well kept up, attractive, 9-room compact house and grounds. French doors lead from a 28-ft. living room into a lovely screened porch which overlooks the beautiful 4000-ft. garden of old oaks and choice perennials; there is also a vista view of lake beyond. Two baths, electric refrigeration, H. W. heat A. B. C. oil burner; exclusive, quiet neighborhood. Five minutes from station. H. I. FESSENDEN, Office 47 Church St. Tel. Win. 0984.

ARLINGTON, MASS.—New 6-room single, sleeping porch, tile bath, extra lavatory 1st floor, heated garage, large lot, fine location, beautiful view; 2 minutes to Mass. Ave. Call OWNER, Arl. 0982.

BROOKLINE COLONIAL
$69 WEST ROXBURY PARKWAY
Brick and frame, 8 large rooms, 3 tiled baths, 2 fireplaces, large play room in basement; many fine shade trees, large lot; price $10,000. Open Sunday, J. C. HAMILTON, Dedham, Mass. Tel. Dedham 1577.

Brooks Estates, West Medford
Large corner lot overlooking beautiful Mystic Lakes and Parkway; most attractive spot in Metropolitan Boston; terms if desired. WILLARD WELSH REALTY CO., 209 Washington St., Boston. Tel. Lafayette 7152.

EGYPT, MASS.—Seashore property; restricted acre and half-acre house sites; land court title, 7000 about ground. Tel. 890-M Scituate, P. O. Box X, Egypt, Mass.

FOR SALE— Furnished cottage, Marshfield, Mass., Ferry Hill section, overlooking Humarock Beach; 6 rooms bath, electric light, gas, fireplace; 2-car garage; trees, shrubbery, rose arbors, 2 extra building lots; $6500; exclusive neighborhood, 15 minutes to Marshfield Hills. Open Saturdays until 4 p. m., or Tel. Kenmore 1759 Boston.

MIAMI, FLA.—For sale, furnished house, 8 rooms, 3 baths, located in northeast section just off Biscayne Boulevard; moderately priced. For information call 2-3994.

RENT OR SALE

336 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE—Modern 4-story brick house, 18 rooms, with kitchenette suites, oil heat; ideal for refined roomers or practitioners. JOHN E. REAGAN, administrator. 68 Devonshire St., Boston. Hubbard 0490.

PAYING GUESTS

FINE old New England South Shore home offers its comfort and excellent cooking to a few guests. Overlooks Massachusetts Bay; 45 minutes to Park Street, Boston. Rates for room and board start at $35 a week. Write P. O. Box X, Egypt, Mass.

IF a charming home, restful and harmonious, broad porches, spacious lawns, on the shore of lovely Lake Marranacook, Maine, appeals to you for a vacation home, the owner, who will take a few paying guests, will be glad to send details upon inquiry; golf, fishing and bathing. MRS. FLORENCE G. RAYMOND, Winthrop, Maine.

OWING to depression, adult couple will welcome a few guests into modern suburban home; beautiful scenery in foothills of North Carolina mountains; paved highway to Great Smoky National Park; hospitable, cultured environment; excellent southern cooking, home garden, chickens, etc.; reasonable, best references. Address Box X-34, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

PRIVATE family with beautiful home and gardens, Wellesley section, would take a paying guest; a Christian Scientist preferred; arrangements for garage space if desired. Box A-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED couple obliged to reduce expenses desire 4 cultured persons; unusually situated; $35 weekly; North Shore; boat, car, garden. Box C-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
43 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 7876

PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston. Ken. 4051—3277

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre, Inc.
Established 1922 N. J. State License
PRINCETON, N. J. Tel. 755
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET
MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE, Mgr.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines; some good used machines $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street Boston Com 6527

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

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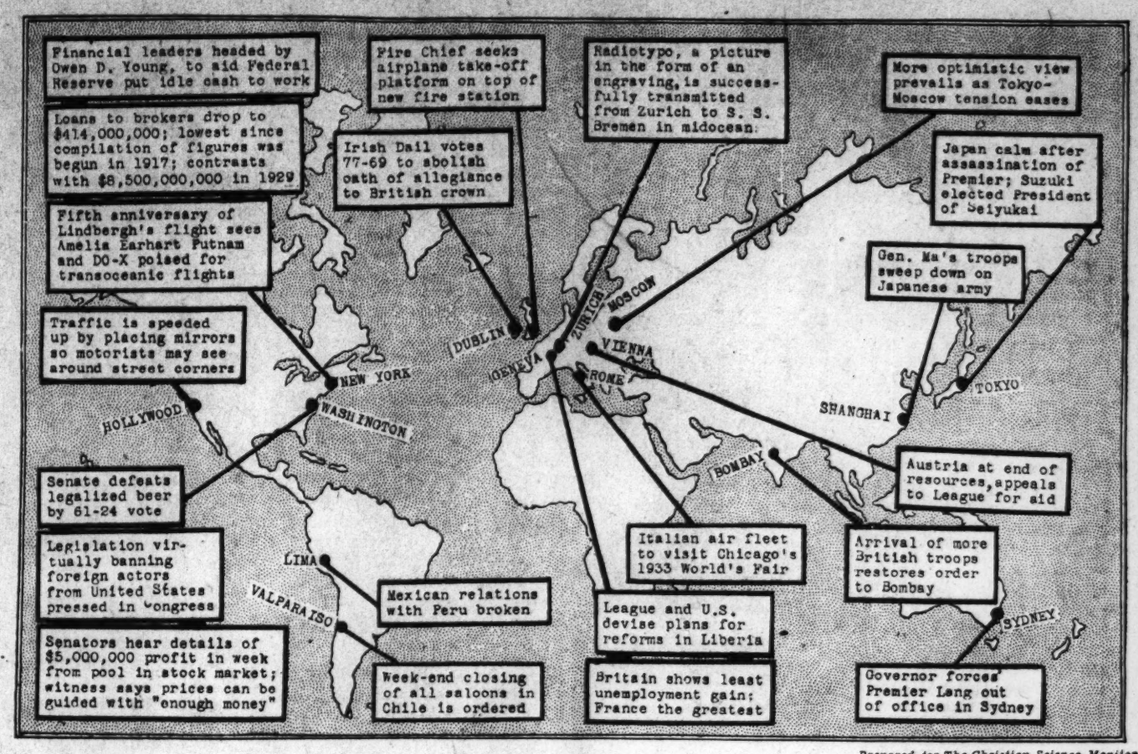
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Financial leaders headed by Owen D. Young, to aid Federal Reserve put idle cash to work
Loans to brokers drop to $414,000,000; lowest since compilation of figures was begun in 1917; contrasts with $8,500,000,000 in 1929
Fifth anniversary of Lindbergh's flight sees Amelia Earhart Putnam and DO-X poised for transoceanic flights
Traffic is speeded up by placing mirrors so motorists may see around street corners
Senate defeats legalized beer by 61-24 vote
Legislation virtually banning foreign actors from United States pressed in Congress
Senators hear details of $5,000,000 profit in week from pool in stock market; witness says prices can be guided with "enough money"
Fire Chief seeks airplane take-off platform on top of new fire station
Irish Dail votes 77-69 to abolish oath of allegiance to British crown
Radiotypo, a picture in the form of an engraving, is successfully transmitted from Zurich to S. S. Bremen in midocean
More optimistic view prevails as Tokyo-Moscow tension eases
Japan calm after assassination of Premier; Suzuki elected President of Seiyukai
Gen. Ma's troops sweep down on Japanese army
Austria at end of resources, appeals to League for aid
Arrival of more British troops restores order to Bombay
Governor forces Premier Lang out of office in Sydney
Italian air fleet to visit Chicago's 1933 World's Fair
League and U.S. devise plans for reforms in Liberia
Britain shows least unemployment gain; France the greatest
Week-end closing of all saloons in Chile is ordered
Mexican relations with Peru broken
NEW YORK
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DUBLIN
GENEVA
ZURICH
MOSCOW
VIENNA
ROME
TOKYO
SHANGHAI
BOMBAY
LIMA
VALPARAISO
SYDNEY

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature

Giant Swallowtail

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"POLECATS of the insect world" is the name commonly applied to the caterpillars of the giant swallowtail. They are large, fleshy, and round with very offensive scent organs which give out a musky odor when the creature is alarmed. Birds give them a wide berth for they reason, perhaps, that such things surely can't taste very good.

Commonly found in lemon and orange groves, the mother butterfly lays her roundish eggs with flat bottoms on the underside of leaves. In Florida and all through the citrus belt, the caterpillars which hatch from the eggs, are known as "orange puppies." Some years they damage the fruit crop considerably and call forth many complaints. In late years they have been extending their range and are now found as far north as Ontario, while in New England they are becoming common in some sections.

The chrysalids are attached by a button of silk at the end of their "sleeping bag" and are held in place by a band of silk woven around the middle. When they awaken from their transforming sleep, they are "polecats" no longer, but beautiful dark-brown butterflies with a uniform band of yellow spots on both the fore and hind wings. On the inner edge of the rear pair of wings there is a rainbowlike array of blue, red, and orange-brown, forming a regular series. The giant swallowtails which hatch first appear around the last of May and the first of June, while those of the second hatching take to the wing around the middle of July and are active until the first of September.

There are many different kinds of swallowtailed butterflies in North America which make the New World's animal kingdom just that much richer and more beautiful in these showy insects than that of Europe which has only three species, all restricted to Gibraltar, the Dardanelles, and the North Cape. But even the United States and Canada with their gorgeous butterfly members cannot compare with the giant beauties found in the tropics.

Worth Knowing

THE YANGTSE RIVER

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Every year the Yangtse carries into the Yellow Sea about 6,428,000,000 cubic feet of silt—or more than the amount of earth excavated in building the Panama Canal.

Brevities

Ohio State Journal: Now that scientists have succeeded in splitting an atom, we suppose they'll next put something inside and sell it for a sandwich.

Arkansas Gazette: A newly perfected garage door can be opened by a single toot of the automobile horn, but it still seems to require from six upward to open a young lady's front door.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

HE THAT would undertake great enterprises hath need of wisdom and courage; both which, if they meet with a good cause, cannot but succeed. —HALL.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A, an ("Student," who asks if the following is a safe rule to follow: "An" is used before words beginning with vowels, "a" before words beginning with consonants")—No. "An" is used before words beginning with a *vowel sound*, and "a" before words beginning with a *consonant sound*. For instance, "honor" begins with a consonant, but the *h* being silent, the word is preceded by "an." Furthermore, "one," "union," "university," "European," etc., begin with vowels, but because they have the sound of *w* or *y*, they are preceded by "a."

The subject should not be dismissed without drawing attention to the fact that some good writers—especially in England—prefer "an" before words beginning with sounded *h* which are not accented on the first syllable, as "historical," "habitual," "hotel," etc. It is also observed that some British writers use "an" before "ewe," "union," etc.

Circumflex or caret o (F. H., who is teaching English to children in Mexico, and reports gratifying success in adapting Webster's pronunciations to the Spanish tongue, all with the exception of this o (as in orb), which he observes is sounded in "all," "haul," straw," as well as in "lord," "orchid," etc.)—In the discussion of the circumflex or caret o in the "Guide to Pronunciation" in Webster's New International Dictionary, the following appears:

> The sound of the o as in orb, lord, order, etc., is also represented by *a* in certain positions, as in swarm, all, talk, water, etc., with other equivalents as in extraordinary, georgic, etc. This vowel sound, the low-back-narrow-round vowel, the narrow correlative of short *o*, is essentially identical in standard English in the two groups of words given. In its utterance the place of constriction is between the back of the tongue and the back, or soft, palate, the elevation of the tongue being the least of any of the back vowels. The lower jaw is depressed, and the "rounding," which is usually slight, is accomplished by elongating the lip opening up and down and drawing in the lips at the sides.

In ordinary practice, the circumflex *o* sound may be produced by narrowing the lips to sound long *o* (as in old), and then endeavoring to sound short *o* (as in odd).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Do You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

After resting for a year on the snow-covered Gurgle glacier, the aluminum gondola which Professor Piccard used in his stratospheric investigation will soon be placed in a Brussels museum?

No brick or structural steel was used in the George Washington Masonic Memorial at Alexandria, Va.?

The total number of volumes distributed by the American Bible Society was recently announced as 238,979,404?

Rival barber shops in Pittsfield, Mass., offered an apple, orange or lollypops to customers to stimulate business?

Denmark has a system of numbering eggs whereby the dealer may trace them to farms from which they came?

Europe has an average of 120 persons to the square mile?

A recent survey revealed but 20 wolves remaining in Montana?

In Lighter Vein

Unemployment Note

A man applied to a famous film producer for a super's job. Like so many other supers in Hollywood, he had had no work for weeks.

"Well," replied the magnate, "I might be able to use you. See me in a month's time."

"If you want me at all," replied the actor, "you'd better put me on the pay roll right now. There are a lot of other companies after me."

"Yes?" answered the director, who had often heard that remark before. "And what companies are they?"

"Well," said the actor, "there's the light company, the gas company, the telephone company, and—"

The director laughed and the man was put on the salary list.—*Montreal Star.*

Smith's Weekly

Motor Mechanic: "Whoa? I forgot it was my car."

Seasonal Soliloquy

"In a day or two, now, Brown will be looking in. Nice fellow, Brown!

"And Jones. Jones will look me up any day now. Sociable sort of chap, too, Jones.

"Robinson, too. Soon be seeing old Robinson. Interesting lad to talk to. Wonder how he's getting on all this time?

"Shouldn't be surprised if old Smith drops in, too, one of these evenings.

"Yes, it will be fine to see 'em all again. Fine—

"All the same, I shall be wanting the lawn mower myself before long." —*Passing Show.*

Peace

The club members were discussing laziness. One finally told about his hiking through the South. Coming to a stream, he saw a mountaineer sitting on the bank against a tree, his hat over his face and a fishing rod stuck under one knee, the line in the water.

"Hello," said the visitor. "Been here all day?"

"Yep," was the response from the motionless fisher.

"Caught anything?"

"Dunno."—*Calgary Herald.*

What's In a Name?

A pretty good firm is Watch & Wait,
Still another is Attit, Early & Late,
Another is Doo & Daret,
But the best of all is Grin & Barret
—*Open Road.*

The Boarding-House Reach

Traffic note in English paper: "The sign should be given by holding out the right arm as far as possible, at least 20 (or 30 yards, before making the turn."—*Christian Register.*

Simplified

Voice: "I can't catch the name."

Professor: "B for Brontosaurus, R for Ramayana, A for Athanasius, U for Usambara, N for Neptunism."—*Die Woche im Bild* (Olten, Switz.).

The Catch

The Fisherman's Child (as big sister introduces her latest boy friend to the family circle): "Oh, Daddy, don't you think she ought to throw that one back?"—*Sydney Bulletin.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Home Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

West Somerville, Mass.

WISHING to share the beauty and joy of her parents' farm, some distance from Boston, Miss B——, a telephone operator in the city, was in the habit of taking a little girl from the children's home with her for her two weeks' vacation each summer. One little girl, a fair-haired, happy little child, so endeared herself to all that Miss B—— took steps to adopt her.

It was found that the little girl's mother had placed her in this institution two years before, since she was unable to keep her family together after the father had deserted them. For a few months she had been faithful about paying the child's board, but had not communicated with the institution for over a year. It was necessary to obtain the signatures of both parents to make the adoption legal; and the matron of the home finally located them.

When Miss B—— met them at the office of the home, with the little girl, the matron and a lawyer, the parents were so touched with the love expressed that they decided to settle their differences and asked for an extension of time to make their plans. As a result, the little family was reunited and found happiness and content.

The little girl has grown into the kind of young woman which her happy thought as a child would predict. She still keeps in touch with Miss B——, and they are both grateful to have been channels for restoring a home.

What They Say

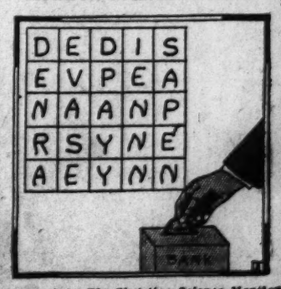
Extravagant

"The trouble with most businesses today is not that they don't make enough money, for they do, even in these difficult times. The real trouble is they don't keep what they make. They proceed to give it away by doing all kinds of unprofitable things." — *Dr. Frank M. Surface, United States Department of Commerce.*

Possible Material

"Looking down on these broad United States from an imaginary point of observation at any waking hour, any day in the year, one may discern thousands of men carrying within themselves presidential possibilities."—*Simeon Strunsky.*

Hidden Maxim Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

By starting at the correct letter, and tracing a line from square to square, and moving only up or down, right or left, spell a well-known maxim or proverb.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Match Puzzle:

Remove matches numbered 5, 8, 9, 12, 14, and 17.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Bringing Up Reinforcements

TWO important wings are forming to support the center of the economic reconstruction movement in America. That center is, of course, the Federal Reserve System's easy-money policy—a low rediscount rate and the pushing out of money by bond purchases.

One wing—the right wing, perhaps it might be called in view of the financially and industrially imposing names on its list—now appears in the committee which Mr. George L. Harrison, governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, has called together under the chairmanship of Mr. Owen D. Young to aid in putting to use the huge funds now being released by the Federal Reserve Banks.

The other wing—call it the left wing if you wish, though its "radicalism" has come to be embraced by many ordinarily conservative political and economic leaders—is represented in the various proposals in Washington which are gradually taking the shape of a compromise agreement to finance by government bond issue an extensive program of public works and unemployment relief.

For some time it has seemed apparent to many observers that the money expansion plan of the Reserve System was encountering a critical difficulty in making itself felt beyond the local bank vaults. Its success depended and depends on its reaching everyday business with a flow of productive credit. But business men have been reluctant to borrow and bankers have been hesitant to lend. In view of the now strengthened financial position of the banks, the committee just formed, with its possible counterparts in local fields, should be able to encourage bankers and business men to reestablish contacts with each other that will put money and men to work.

But no amount of verbal encouragement can or should induce originators of goods to produce without a reasonable prospect of a market for their product. If it is true, and many so believe, that the slump is largely due to a shortage of consumer purchasing power, then no plan will avail which does not put purchasing power directly into the hands not of producers but of consumers. This is the effectiveness of public works as a relief program.

That President Hoover and the members of his Administration are firmly committed to carrying out the rehabilitation campaign on all three of these fronts is indicated in recent events. Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Eugene Meyer Jr., governor of the Federal Reserve Board, took part in launching the Young committee. The President is reported to be watching with concern the progress or lack of it in the spread of credit expansion beyond the banks.

His plan is one of those before the public for a relief and construction bond issue. The activity of a Democratic special committee in the Senate in surveying the merits and necessities of a variety of such proposals gives welcome promise of bipartisan support for a rational measure in this direction. It is to be hoped that the Administration will show sufficient resiliency to give generous effect to this support.

It should not be supposed that the battle is easy or that all these efforts can come to fruition in a day. Mr. Meyer counseled the Senate Banking and Currency Committee in regard to the Reserve System's program that "it takes time for such methods to be reflected." Perhaps even he was a little sanguine in believing some effect already has been felt in the wholesale price level, for the index compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics still shows a slight decline from week to week.

But with determined action all along the line and with such strong and sustained measures as the Reserve System's pouring out of $725,000,000 in purchase of bonds during the last three months—most of which money in one way or another adds itself to the reserves of commercial banks—it would seem that business inertia is certain soon to be overcome. One of the most satisfactory features of Mr. Meyer's testimony is his assurance that the Federal Reserve System has the resources necessary to continue for a long time the task it has set itself.

True News

NOT many undertakings can be called successful which do not command an audience of some sort. The book no one reads, the play no one sees, the expedition whose fruits are never given to the world, have no future but oblivion. If a work of art, or a venture of any kind, is to endure, it must first attract and then hold a certain amount of public attention.

The significance of this fact has long been apparent to the commercial world, as evidenced by the wide use of advertising in modern business. But the public as a whole has been largely indifferent to its own power in this respect, and slow to utilize it to general advantage, either in checking tendencies which can lead to no good results, or in eliminating undesirable habits or customs which already have acquired a hold on the public consciousness.

Many such habits and tendencies thrive on the publicity—some of it blatant, some of it subtle—which the press, the radio, the cinema and other modern agencies are constantly according them. As a theater which can attract no patrons must eventually close its doors, so a refusal on the part of the public to support with its interest and attention sensational accounts of crime and horror in the daily press would lead to a lessening of such accounts, and incidentally would help somewhat toward eliminating from human experience the unhappy circumstances which give them rise.

In this connection, a brief paragraph by Mary Roberts Rinehart in the Ladies' Home Journal, entitled, "What is News?" furnishes a much-needed protest against the indiscriminate printing of stories of crime and horror, along with news that is of real value in the daily papers. The writer inquires pertinently:

> What good does it do? . . . All that happens is that I am depressed and saddened. . . . I would like to see all the horrors and tragedies placed on one page—a separate page, easily detachable. Then in the morning I would neatly remove that page, and put it away unread to be used later for starting fires or keeping moths out of blankets.

The suggestion is an excellent one. There is, however, always a superfluity of papers for lighting fires and keeping moths out of blankets, as every housekeeper knows. If such an ignoble end is to be the sole destination of this hypothetical "crime sheet"—and it deserves no other—another solution might be simpler, more economical, and much more effective: not to print the horrors in the first place.

A Side Door to the Court

MANY of the by-products of economy are more valuable than the saving itself. It would seem to be so with the Linthicum resolution now before Congress. It provides for a payment of $53,000 a year by the United States toward the costs of the World Court. Such a contribution, it is declared, would save expenditures on other arbitral bodies which last year cost the American Government $181,000.

But economy, of course, is a side issue. The great value of the measure is that it would give a rather disheartened world immediate assurance that the United States, which has taken a leading part in fostering judicial settlement of international disputes, will not stand aloof from the greatest agency for such settlement the world affords. And early assurance is rendered doubly necessary by the prospect that final ratification of American adherence to the Court, although virtually certain to come eventually, may be a long time in coming.

This is so because in favorably reporting the protocol of ratification to the Senate the Foreign Relations Committee tacked on riders which confuse the whole issue and may make it necessary for all the forty-five member nations of the Court to again specifically register approval of the famous fifth reservation which they had already approved in the form of the Root formula. Moreover, it is said that senators have no time for such minor matters just now. Also, when once ratification is completed there will be no more chance to make it a burning issue in the election of mayors or governors.

Of course, ratification would give Washington the veto over the Court's consideration of advisory opinions which is sought by the fifth reservation—and which the United States does not now legally possess—but senators seem in no hurry to obtain that protection of American rights. And there is still available in the Senate, as Mr. Newton D. Baker pointed out just the other day, "a mechanism for developing speculative doubts which will long continue to paralyze the action of the Senate."

This mechanism of doubt has already tangled up the protocol of ratification in a series of reservations to reservations so that there is little likelihood of its emerging before the elections, which means before another session of Congress. Meanwhile the Linthicum resolution seems to offer one method of participating in some of the benefits of the World Court.

The United States can, merely by paying its share of the expenses, obtain the privilege of referring to the Court disputes which are now requiring the maintenance of expensive arbitral machinery. This may seem distasteful to some as slipping in by a side door, but pending formal entrance by the front door it would confer many practical advantages. Not the least of these would be the understanding which such partial participation should give to Americans that the United States is not so different from all the other nations that it need fear to join with them in a mutual effort to establish that international justice upon which peace must be founded.

Stability in Costa Rica

PEOPLES who have become habituated to a certain political routine are very apt to make a fetish of "stability" in politics. It is looked upon as a sign of political maturity regardless of whether the governments that are ushered in peacefully are good or bad. The induction of Ricardo Jiminez Oreamuno as President of Costa Rica a few days ago should satisfy the critics of Latin-American politics on two scores—stability and continuity. When his defeated opponent attempted to override the decision at the polls he was unsuccessful because, according to editorial comment in the Diario de Costa Rica, "the people took up arms and offered their very blood to preserve the legal régime."

And the accession of President Jimenez also offers an example of what is a more common phenomenon in Latin-American politics and one which is often overlooked by critics of their political institutions. And that is "continuity." One of the advantages of "continuity" in politics is obvious in the case of good governments—they prolong the period when the people benefit from an intelligent and able leadership even though the extension may be at the expense of purely technical details of legal procedure. Again, Costa Rica—although by legal procedure—has resorted to continuity as well as to stability. This is President Don Ricardo's third term.

Son and grandson of presidents, he has served his people not only as President, but as Minister of Foreign Relations, Chief Justice, Minister of the Interior, Public Works, Public Instruction and of the Treasury. He has also served three terms in Congress and one as Vice-President, and has taught law and economics in a nation which boasts that it has more school-teachers than soldiers, and that most of the latter belong to the military bands!

Good Tidings From China

IT WOULD seem as if the spring war in China is off. Several weeks ago a Cantonese rebellion threatened another deluge of strife in the Republic. By a wise stroke of policy, however, the Nanking Government has decided to ignore the challenge.

No more cheering news has come out of China in many a long day. Hitherto the energy of the Nanking Government has been frittered away in the suppression of revolt hundreds of miles away from its capital. No matter where they occurred, in accessible Kwangsi to the south or in the far-off heart of central China, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Nanking Government, has hastened to the scene at the head of his German-trained army, true to his self-imposed task of unifying China by force.

To search for political unity with the sword is to make a beginning at the wrong end. Some will say, looking at the distracted history of the Republic, that it is a beginning that knows no end. For China, politically speaking, is a "dish of sand," united only by intangibles, which, however, make a stronger bond than allegiance to a common government. Before the foreigner came with his ideas of nationhood, China was a civilization, which endowed the people with a unique sense of self-government, and the Emperor merely acted as a kind of father. Politically there was a high degree of local autonomy. But in the life of the Republic unification by force has been a will-o'-the-wisp the chasing of which by successive military leaders has yielded nothing but tribulation.

The results of this tribulation have never been properly faced hitherto either at home or abroad. Lord Morley in his life of Oliver Cromwell said, "His fault, and no statesman can have a worse one, was that he never saw things as they were." The saying could be applied to a certain rose-colored view of things Chinese. Political unity has been asserted in the face of flagrant instances to the contrary. The fact is that for years before the Manchurian separation there had not been any administrative or territorial integrity in China as a whole. In Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan and elsewhere multiple administrative centers were all contending for autonomy or supremacy.

The admission of this separatism marks a return to actualities by the Nanking Government. Nanking still will be strong enough to command respect on material grounds. A government which exercises sway over at least 100,000,000 people is powerful enough in all conscience. But it will be stronger still in the opportunity this decision affords to create a political nucleus devoted to constructive enterprise.

Poetry—With or Without

A GROUP of ultramodern French poets gave themselves a banquet in Paris a short time ago, and, after dinner, feasted whatever part of themselves remained hungry by reading to one another poems of their own composition. Although not so stated, it may be ventured that these poets were successful ones—else how the banquet? Of course, there is nothing very startling or new in the information that they read their effusions aloud. This is a practice common among poets, and, so far, no one has been more than moderately successful in doing anything about it.

But these poets invented something a little different for this evening's entertainment. All the poems to be read, they announced beforehand, must be written without the use of adjectives. Simplicity was the cry! The adjective has had its today, they proclaimed, and the poetry of tomorrow must be denuded of its many-colored coat of modifiers. Hew to the line and let the nouns fall where they may, but keep the adjectives between the covers of the dictionary.

Now, none of these poems have, as yet, reached the United States, but a writer in Le Temps knew what was coming and registered, with vigorous cries, an early protest. He believes poetry without adjectives would be merely barren prose. This French critic of his fellow countrymen is fond of adjectives, in threes, and cited several famous examples to what, he hoped, would be the embarrassment of the adjective reducers. He also believes the adjective gives color, music and variation to poetry, and his battle cry is "Vive l'adjectif."

Those who look on at a distance may find themselves ready to agree that the adjective and adverb are often given too much work. It has never been easy to convince writers that two adjectives may not be better than one, or that doubled adverbs are not always "very, very" good. But the defender of adjectives and adverbs is undoubtedly entitled to a hearing; especially if he quotes the last lines of Walter De La Mare's "The Listeners"—

> And how the silence surged softly backward,
> When the plunging hoofs were gone.

Perhaps it were well to maintain with Ralph Waldo Emerson that nothing should interfere with the swift utterances of the heart; neither adverbs, adjectives nor, for that matter, the lack of them.

Editorial Notes

A coconut was broken over the prow of a ship at a Scotch shipyard to christen the vessel. Some persons who have tried to open coconuts may be interested to know that the ship did not crash and thus christen the coconut.

Mexico has found a method of converting the sword into a plowshare with a minimum of change. She permits impoverished citizens to make their homes in discarded army tanks.

Very soon now you will be able to know if you got the gladiolas mixed with the onions last fall.

Many persons wish they could turn down bills as easily as the Senate does.

A German Onlooker's Diary

By DR. ERNST JÄCKH

RECENTLY I was instrumental in arranging a meeting between an American friend and President von Hindenburg. After a talk lasting three-quarters of an hour, the American visitor crystallized his impression in this sentence: "Mentally alert and physically wonderful." This incident complements another scene which occurred a few days before the presidential elections. Two Americans were received by the President. They asked, through their interpreter, what Herr von Hindenburg intended doing if he should not be reëlected. Without hesitating, the venerable gentleman replied: "Then I shall travel to America, go up into the Rocky Mountains and shoot bears." This failed to satisfy the two Americans, who then asked what he would do after his hunting trip was over. "Then," answered Herr von Hindenburg through the interpreter, "I shall go to Washington and ask the President of the United States whether the Germans he meets ask him such peculiar questions." And that was that!

* * *

Letters and cables from the United States and Canada show that many readers of The Christian Science Monitor and listeners at my American lectures of last autumn recall my forecast concerning the probable development of Hitlerism. From September to December I was asked more than a hundred times: "When will Hitler get into power?" Each time I replied: "Never!" Questioned further I explained, with the aid of figures, the probability of von Hindenburg's reelection and predicted the following results for the elections to the Prussian Diet in April:

First—An increase in National Socialist representation up to 35, at the outside 40 per cent. They have now attained 36 per cent of the seats in the Prussian Diet.

Second—Strength of the entire "Nationalist opposition" of from 40 to 45 per cent. It has now reached 43 per cent.

Third—Destruction of all of the middle parties by Hitlerism. They have practically disappeared and now even Herr Hugenberg's German National Party neighboring the Hitlerites has dropped from eighty-two and seventy-one deputies (in the last two Prussian elections) to merely thirty-one, leaving it without practical importance in the formation of a coalition.

Fourth—The remaining of the four "Weltanschauungs-parties": Next to Hitlerism—Communism, Social Democracy, and the Roman Catholic Center, of which the Center will remain wholly immune against attacks and continue to form the actual center, the axis of all decisions and coalitions. The Prussian Center indeed is the one party which now has actually triumphed, because every coalition formation now depends upon it alone. The position of power held by this party of Chancellor Bruening is stronger than ever.

* * *

The 24th of April, with elections in Prussia, Bavaria, Wuerttemberg, Hamburg and Anhalt, confirmed this general prognosis for all of these states. It also has confirmed the conclusions in my last Diary in The Christian Science Monitor. Especially was this so as far as Prussia is concerned, whose population comprises two-thirds of Germany and which exercises a dominant influence on the Reich's politics.

First—Hitlerism did not "conquer Prussia"—for this was the slogan of its election program—neither by itself (with its 36 per cent) nor with the adjacent "Nationalists" (7 per cent). For control requires 51 per cent of the number of seats. Thirty-six per cent was not enough, nor was even 43 per cent.

Second—Hitlerism has become the strongest party (with 162 deputies, among whom there is a son of the Kaiser) and in the next few months it must reply to the question of whether it can find the way out of demagogic radicalism to democratic responsibility, whether it can become fit for a coalition with the Center, whether in its development it can hold together the contradictory variety of its elements (from Monarchists to Communists), or whether it must fall into continuation of more radical opposition on one side and a gradually coöperating party on the other side (just as the Social Democratic Party did two years ago when it was just as large).

Third—If Hitlerism remains what it hitherto has been, then there cannot be a coalition with any party which could attain a majority and according to the Constitution the previous Cabinet, consisting of Social Democrats, Democrats and Centrists, must remain in office and carry on.

Fourth—According to the Constitution the Government hitherto in power (headed by Otto Braun and his Minister of Interior, Carl Severing) must remain in office until the Diet expires, that is, until the end of May. The new Diet will witness the beginning of the big parliamentary battle which will be waged over the formation of a coalition and of a government. It will be a battle around one major issue—the draining of the venom out of Hitlerism so that the Center may unite with it to form a coalition. This is the only coalition which can attain a majority following the election which gave Hitlerism 162 seats, the Nationalists 31, the Centrists 67, Social Democrats and Democrats 93 and 2, Communists 57. To these must be added three minor parties having twelve deputies together.

Thus if a coalition holding an absolute majority as demanded by the Constitution cannot be formed, continuation of the present Government would be in accordance with the Constitution, though the Government might not command a majority. If necessary, it could operate with the aid of emergency decrees, as is the case in the Reich. This would be most unfortunate, although feasible. Perhaps under such pressure the Reich's reform would come into effect more speedily—the welding together of Prussia and the Reich by a combination of Prussian and Reich ministries. This is a reform and simplification which became necessary long ago—financially, politically and in the field of administration.

* * *

One thing, however, is certain. Germany will face no more elections in the next two years. Other countries therefore know now the Germany with which they will have to deal in all the negotiations of the coming months and years, especially in Lausanne and Geneva. It is a Germany whose Reich's President received 6,000,000 more votes than Hitler; whose Chancellor still has a constructive Reichstag majority extending from the Center to Conservatives on the right and to the Social Democrats on the left, which until now has always remained victorious against the radicalism of the second strongest party of 107 Hitler deputies and which, in consequence of the Prussian elections, has become only more stable and more safe.

Finally, it is a Germany in which Prussia, despite her strongest party's being composed of 162 Hitler men, has not yet been conquered by Hitler, just as the Reich itself can never be conquered in a constitutional way. It is a Germany, therefore, in which the past policy of patience and rapprochement has stood against the demagogy of impatience and miracle expectation despite all that has happened. But it also is a Germany which will be shaken by such hope in extremes as Hitlerism typifies, as long as the despair about the effects of the Peace Treaty of Versailles endures.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"Now, About These World's Fair Guests—"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The April 20 issue of The Christian Science Monitor brought an article with the caption, "Now, About These World's Fair Guests—" which touched a responsive chord in one heart, and set thought in action from the viewpoint of a "guest" in Chicago at the time of that earlier achievement of a world fair.

Probably, because this other family was but half as large as that of "F. B. M.," no "floor" beds or "bathtub" beds were necessary, but had they been, they would not have been despised! Were not several of the guests, some twenty-odd years before, survivors of the great Chicago fire?

One happy day in 1893, fifteen cousins, scattered over the country, were invited by a beloved uncle and his equally generous wife to visit them at their home in Chicago during the World's Fair. It was possible to accommodate three of these nieces and nephews at one time, but, generally speaking, it could be made more comfortable to have them in pairs, each couple to stay but (much virtue in "but") a fortnight, or longer, should it not interfere with others' coming.

These cousins were of an age to appreciate the kind thought, to enjoy one another, and to broaden their education by daily trips to the fair grounds. Like uncle, they, too, had a generous thought, and the invitation was occasionally enlarged—by permission, of course—to include a mother, maiden aunt, wife, husband, or even a friend, all of whom were warmly welcomed.

The weeks flew by, and even when host and hostess took their regular summer vacation, the home functioned as usual under the care of the faithful housekeeper, to benefit those who could come only at that time.

This experience has remained an outstanding event in the lives of those who participated in it. Idiosyncrasies of one, inconsistencies of another were thoroughly enjoyed by all; certain characteristics were greatly admired, and family jokes were passed along from one set of guests to the next. As is often true under similar circumstances, more love and understanding were generated toward one another. Many sunny hours grew out of that original hospitable thought of some four decades ago, and many of the immediate beneficiaries still derive joy from it. There is also a keen sense of "Go thou and do likewise" as opportunity occurs.

A few weeks after the close of the Fair, a large, beautiful water color of a New England springtime scene found its way into that western home, and became, because of associations with "these World's Fair guests," a doubly prized possession.

J. L. C.

Cambridge, Mass.

A Guest's Guess

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have a rather lingering suspicion that my cousin Freddie is the author of a communication appearing on the editorial page of the Monitor, April 20, under the heading, "Now, About These World's Fair Guests—" and signed F. B. M.

He remembers all the details so wonderfully of that memorable visit I had with his parents during the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. I had lost track of him these forty years. How obliging he was in consenting to sleep in the bathtub so I could have his room. Neither do I forget that he buttoned my shoes during my stay, being unable to do so myself because of an unfortunate incident occurring in the Fair grounds. On the ground was a small coin which I happened to notice. As I was about to retrieve it without attracting attention, the owner brought his foot down rather heavily on my hand, with the sharp command to let his money alone, which I did. I have since always consoled myself with the thought that I was going to give it to dear cousin Freddie. Such a wonderful boy!

Freddie wrote that he is anticipating a visit from me again, together with his eighty-odd relations. I don't like that word "odd," somehow. I am sure, though, that it would have no application to me, nor did he intend it to have—the dear boy!

As I remember, the other relations were not all that could be desired, so I avoided them as much as possible by eating my breakfast in bed, which Freddie's mother brought to me on a tray.

I am looking forward to another wonderful visit to the Chicago Fair. The elaborate preparations Cousin is making will certainly assure a good time to the seventy-nine-odd relations. His idea to accommodate them in his home while he and Mary, his wife, occupy a tent in the backyard will prove more satisfactory to everyone. And, of course, when it comes right down to it, they will attend to the details necessary for the guests' comfort, namely, meals on time, dishes disposed of, beds made, in fact, all that is necessary to true hospitality. I am sure he intends to provide generously for them, because of the inconvenience in carrying a basket lunch on such a trip. Certainly it is sweet of Freddie to think so much about his guests, but it's just like him—the dear boy!

Mishawaka, Ind. COUSIN EM.

[Editor's Note: F. B. M.'s name is not Fred.]

House-to-House Selling

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been a regular reader of the Monitor for several years, and it is very rarely that I find occasion to disagree with any article published on any page of the paper, but I feel I am voicing not only my own sentiments but those of many women in disagreeing with the article on "House-to-House Selling," published April 12 on the page devoted to Women's Enterprises and Activities.

My objections are based upon the much overworked argument, personal liberty which I believe can rightly be used in this particular subject of discussion when it is viewed from the standpoint of the home. Promiscuous ringing of doorbells, socially, is a practically obsolete practice, thanks to the general use of telephones; therefore, by what right does the house-to-house seller invade the sanctity of the home and interrupt home activities or an hour that Mrs. Housewife has set apart for some special work, cultural or otherwise, to present the latest thing in scrubbing brushes or silk stockings?

In these days of efficiency, women budget their time as well as their incomes. But no woman finds it possible to follow a schedule and at the same time give courteous attention to the various unexpected solicitors who call at her home in the run of a day. Solicitors are barred from schools and from places of organized business endeavor. Executives are carefully protected from interruptions to their work. Is the business of home making any less important than any other? It is not. Yet the woman who is often both executive and laborer in this business is expected to welcome interruptions. It is unbusinesslike.

The radio, the 5-and-10-cent stores, magazines, etc., furnish avenues through which every new article of invention of interest to women can be presented to them at the time of their own choosing. Surely a service ceases to be a service when it is forced or unwelcome. House-to-house selling belongs to the age of the bicycle, the horse and buggy and "whittling to pass away the time." Let it pa

Hollywood, Calif. LOUISE M. SHARPE.